

z 138  
JULY 1971  
PRK

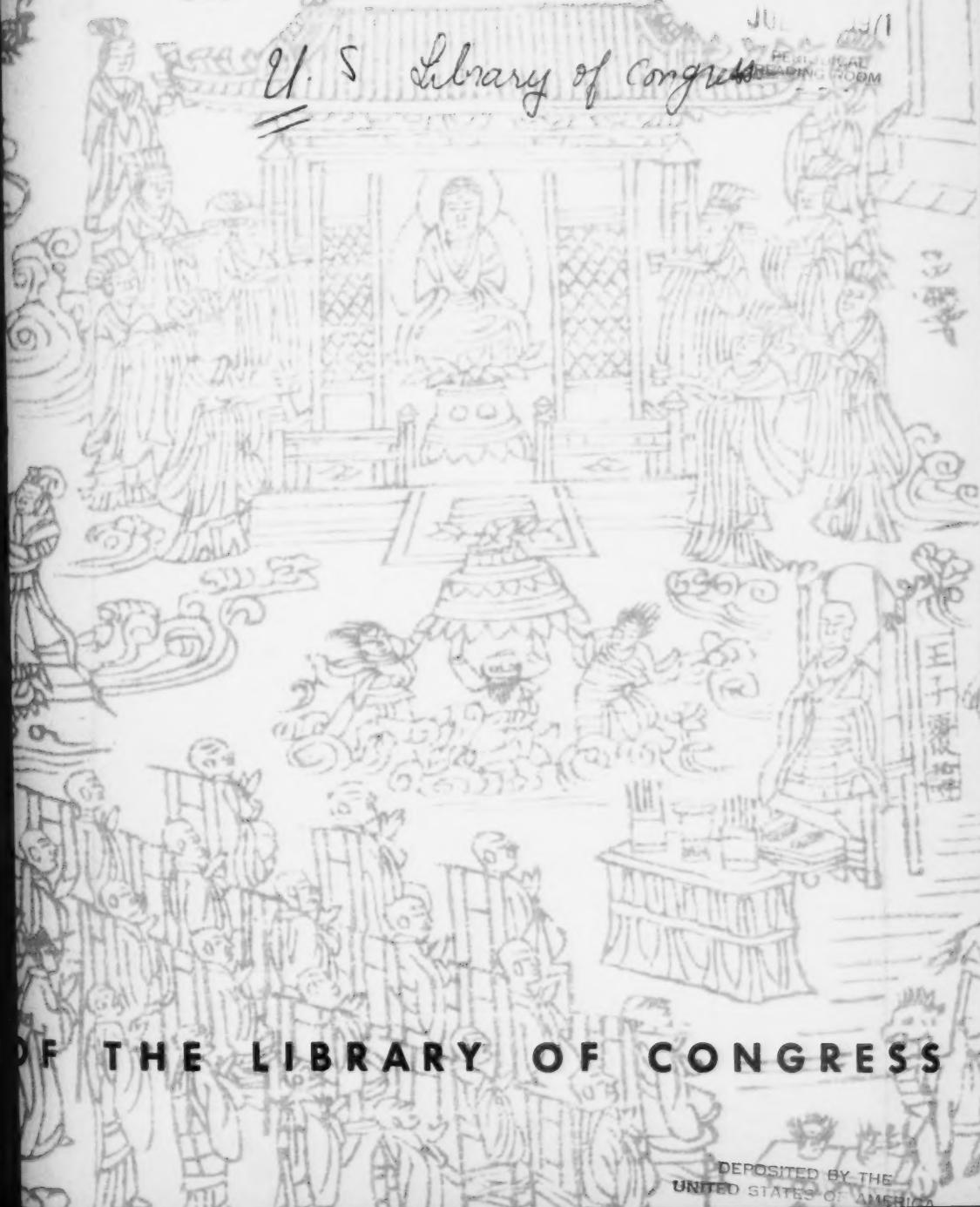
# The Quarterly Journal

UNIVERSITY  
OF MICHIGAN

JULY 1971

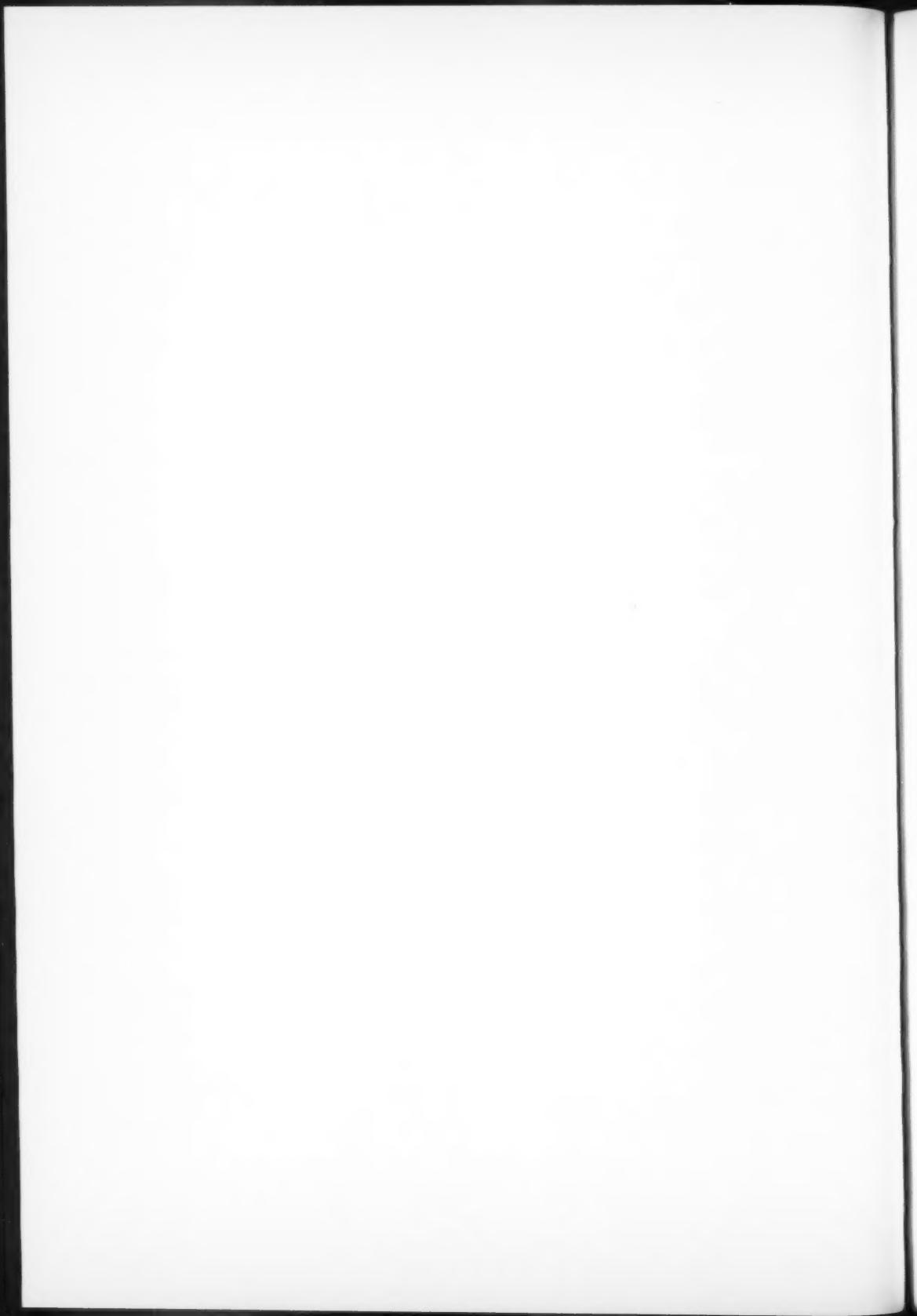
PERIODICAL  
READING ROOM

U.S. Library of Congress



OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DEPOSITED BY THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Volume 28 / Number 3 / JULY 1971

# The Quarterly Journal

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*In this issue*

---

158 Charles Thomson on Unity in the American Revolution  
by PAUL H. SMITH

173 Illustrations in Sung Printing  
by K. T. WU

196 Maps of the American Revolution  
*A Preliminary Survey*  
by WALTER W. RISTOW

216 Putti, Jinn, and Tritons  
*Recent Acquisitions of the Rare Book Division*  
by FREDERICK R. GOFF

---

Sarah L. Wallace, *Editor* / Florence E. Nichol, *Assistant Editor*

---

*Published as a supplement to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*

COVER: Panel from a scroll of the *Miao fa lien hua ching* (Profound Meaning of the Lotus Sutra), printed in Hangchow about 1160. (See page 177.)

---

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$3.50 per year, domestic; \$1.00 additional for foreign mailing; single copies vary in price. This issue is priced at \$1.00.

## Editor's Note

This issue of the *Quarterly Journal* is the first since January 1965 to be marked "OK to print" without a last anxious review by Florence Nichol. It is also the final issue to carry her name as assistant editor. Although she would be the first to declare that editing had its fascinations, its demands began to interfere more and more with her longing for adventure and exploration. True, the *QJ* has its dangers and its hairbreadth escapes, but they do not lend themselves either to colored slides or to general conversation. FN was an ardent hiker and had traveled the Appalachian Trail, climbed summits in the Alps and in the Rockies, inched across makeshift bridges over rushing torrents, and threaded her way through the Sinks of Gandy. Wooed by wider plains and higher peaks, she left the Library on the last day of April. May found her in Nebraska, June in the Roan Mountains in Tennessee. In September she will backpack into the Colorado mountains and on Thanksgiving Day she will set out for the Central Sahara. Her *QJ* colleagues, whose mouths watered over the travel folders and their descriptions of bright orange sands, prehistoric cave paintings and "mysterious veiled blue men of the Hoggar," lost some of their enthusiasm when they learned that everyone on the expedition must care for his own camel—saddle and unsaddle him, tie him up, fetch him from the pasture in the morning, put on the tackle, and make him lie down and get up. Anyone who showed aptitude at camel riding was promised that he might even learn to dismount by sliding off the neck of his mount, an uncommon accomplishment among scholarly editors.

The Federal Editors Association has given the *QJ* another award, the sixth the *Journal* has won in the annual Government publications contest. The

April 1969 issue took second place in the category of popular magazines, one color. The *QJ* won first place in the popular magazines for 1965 and 1969, first place in technical magazines for 1967 as well as best of show, and honorable mention in the magazine category for 1968.

Historians are interested in Charles Thomson's critique of the manuscript for David Ramsay's history of the American Revolution, which Paul Smith discusses in this issue, because of the light it throws on men and events in the struggle for independence. Editors, however, will find additional pleasure in his comments on Ramsay's style and critical judgment. Thomson combined a fine appreciation for the subject matter of history with a concern for accuracy that is reflected throughout his letter. At the same time he had some regard for literary style. "With respect to language," he wrote, "there are some words which did not please such as *merged* in the Ocean & and some phrases which seemed too common to comport with the dignity of history, such as *feeling the pulse of the people* &c." On the other hand, Thomson had a fine disregard for punctuation that present-day editors can envy.

David Ramsay, who had sought Charles Thomson's comments on his manuscript, was well aware that his history would be read by many who had taken part in the events recounted in his book. He disarmed criticism by a brief final paragraph in the preface: "I appeal to the actors in the great scenes which I have described for the substantial truth of my narrative. Intentional misrepresentations, I am sure there are none. If there are any from other sources, I trust they will be found in small circumstances, not affecting the substance." So say all editors. SLW

# CHARLES THOMSON



## on Unity in the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*by Paul H. Smith*

As a historic event, the American Revolution occupies a curious nook in the national consciousness. American citizens are commonly reared with what might be called a Fourth of July complex, accustomed to believing that the Colonies were destined to be both free and united as a single nation. Barely aware of the awesome problems that faced the revolutionary generation, the 20th-century American who lives among technological marvels can scarcely conceive of the obstacles that had to be surmounted before the United States became a reality. As a result two historical fallacies commonly figure in the American's view of his Nation's past. On the one hand, assuming a pre-existing uniformity of experience and purpose, he minimizes the incredibly diverse conditions of American colonial life and ignores the real barriers to national unity that survived into the 1770's. On the other hand, he assumes that the birth of the United States was an act of Providence—that the Founding Fathers had only to persevere against the Red-coats and Hessians to gain the goals of the Revolution.

Both assumptions, of course, hopelessly distort the reality of the American Revolution. They continue to survive because the postwar reminiscences of some of the Founding Fathers—such as Adams or Jefferson writing after 1815—have been remembered more often than the contemporary testimony of less publicized actors who led the protest against Britain between 1765 and 1775. Although many Revolutionary leaders did perhaps believe that the Creator had selected America for His noblest designs, few assumed that independence was preordained or that achievement of national unity was inevitable. Perhaps most Americans at some time during the War for Independence not unrealistically feared that the several States could never form a single nation. In the light of 18th-century conditions, who could assume that 13 sparsely populated, diverse, widely scattered Colonies could stand united against the mother country? Was it courageous or foolhardy to act as though the Colonies would ultimately prevail in a test of strength against Britain—the greatest national power of the era? And who could have predicted, in view of the 1773 Boston Tea Party, which caused fearful men in all Colonies to dread the

designs of the Boston radicals, that by 1774 Americans would rally behind Massachusetts and unite in the face of the ill-judged Intolerable Acts?

Initially some of the Founding Fathers had noted with wonder the surprising unity and strength of the American response to British "coercion" which led to the first Continental Congress in September 1774. Delegates to Congress writing from Philadelphia periodically remarked that great unanimity marked their proceedings. Even John Dickinson, who later faltered at the point of supporting American independence, testified that "a determined and unanimous resolution animates this Continent."<sup>1</sup> Yet within a short time, especially after American arms had prevailed in battle and the Treaty of Paris of 1783 had put the seal on American independence, few still remembered clearly the actual steps which led to the Revolution or continued to marvel at the unity or the smoothness of the transition from colonial status to nationhood in the mid-1770's.

By the mid-1780's, troubled times marked by economic depression, political disorders, and apathy toward national affairs, most Americans had little concern for the details of the coming of the Revolution. The relatively few citizens who were interested in recent events had no written national history to consult or to satisfy their curiosity. Furthermore, it was difficult to reconstruct in detail exactly what had happened in 1774 to weld the elements of American protest into an effective weapon against England. The documentary materials upon which written history must rest remained uncollected, unorganized, and dispersed about the country or were already lost or destroyed. Few participants had the range of experience, the perception, and the talent to attempt to narrate the critical events which culminated in the convening of the Con-

*Charles Thomson. Engraving after a portrait by Pierre Eugène Du Simitière, from Du Simitière's Portraits of the Generals . . . (London, 1783).*

Paul H. Smith, a member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Office of the Library of Congress, is editor of its project to collect, edit, and publish in a multivolume edition the letters of delegates to the Continental Congress.

tinental Congress. Several participants in the Revolution made an attempt to record its history or contributed written fragments from their personal experience for the use of others. But of those who took a leading role in the Revolution, only David Ramsay of South Carolina maintained an interest in the history based upon the contemporary evidence. Twice a Delegate to Congress, this Charleston patriot-physician published his two-volume work, *The History of the American Revolution*, in 1789.

Ramsay, of course, did not pretend to be writing as an eyewitness to the numerous events he described. Instead, he made a commendable effort to read the documents and letters made available to him, and he consulted many participants to check the accuracy of his work. Of the key figures consulted the most important was Charles Thomson of Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Continental Congress. Thomson placed the records of Congress at Ramsay's disposal, conferred with him on the project, suggested procedures to be followed and persons to be consulted, and finally wrote a critique of Ramsay's manuscript of the first volume.

Thomson's critique, a 17-page letter dated November 4, 1786, to Ramsay, has been known to specialists who probed into the details of Thomson's life or of the coming of the Revolution in Pennsylvania. Although the copy that Thomson sent to Ramsay apparently did not survive, Thomson's draft was among the papers acquired by his nephew John Thomson some time after 1824. It had come to the attention of William B. Reed by 1839. Reed, grandson and biographer of Joseph Reed, made copies of Thomson's surviving papers for his own personal use, and years later these came into the possession of the New York Historical Society. In 1879, three years after Reed's death, his transcripts of the Thomson papers were printed in the *Collections of the New-York Historical Society*.<sup>2</sup>

Comparison of the printed version of the letter with Thomson's draft, which is among the Thomson papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress,<sup>3</sup> reveals extensive differences in the two documents. Reed's transcript, which had been made simply for his personal use, was inadequate as copy for the printer.<sup>4</sup> Although the substance of Thomson's letter is clear, 17 words were omitted in the transcription, at

least 19 were changed—for example, "revised" was substituted for "revived," "raise" for "rouse," and "devout" for "decent"—and the punctuation was capriciously altered in dozens of instances. In five places Reed indented additional paragraphs in Thomson's manuscript, but half a dozen times he failed to separate the letter into paragraphs, as Thomson had drafted it. In a few cases Reed attempted to include within brackets material which Thomson had lined out in his draft, but unfortunately he was not always able to make out the words that had been crossed out. Reed also failed to note deletions which contribute to a fuller understanding of Thomson's views.

It was a great misfortune for historians that Thomson destroyed most of his personal papers before his death in 1824, when he was almost 95, and that he failed to write his own history of the Revolution as he had been urged to do. Since he had been involved personally in many of the key events of his time and had direct access to much of the most important information bearing on the Revolution, it was natural that Ramsay should have turned to Thomson for advice.<sup>5</sup> As a leader of the revolutionary movement in Pennsylvania from the Stamp Act crisis in 1765 to the meeting of the Continental Congress in 1774 and as Secretary of Congress from 1774 to 1789, he had indeed occupied an enviable position.<sup>6</sup> His contemporaries recognized Thomson's unmatched knowledge of the Revolution, and at least one, John Jay, earnestly entreated Thomson to take time to write a history of the Revolution so that posterity might have "a true account of it." As Jay asserted candidly in a personal letter to Thomson: "I consider that no Person in the World is so perfectly acquainted with the Rise, Conduct, and Conclusion of the American Revolution, as yourself."<sup>7</sup>

By training and temperament as well as by experience, Thomson was well equipped for the task Jay suggested. As a young man he had been a tutor, instructor at the Academy of Philadelphia, and master of a Latin school, and after his retirement as Secretary of Congress he devoted 19 years to Greek and Biblical scholarship, translating the Bible into English from the Septuagint.<sup>8</sup> Scrupulously fair in his judgments, renowned for his honesty, unaligned with the principal political factions in Congress, he was ideally suited



*David Ramsay, M.D. Engraved by J. B. Longacre from a drawing by C. Frazer after a painting by C. W. Peale.*  
*Prints and Photographs Division.*

New York Nov. 4. 1886

Dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 26 of Sept. by  
the <sup>2</sup> members of the  
W. Smith with the manuscript copy of of your history  
which I have read over with as much attention as  
my other engagements & frequent avocations would allow  
<sup>They are now in the hands of W. Smith with whom I communicated</sup>  
~~and have communicated to W. King with your request~~  
<sup>that he would</sup>  
~~and have~~  
favour you with his remarks in point of facts. For as  
to language that must be left to yourself when you come  
to revise it. As soon as he has done with it I shall commit  
it to your other friends as you desire, and shall now  
proceed to give you <sup>the</sup> thoughts which occurred to  
me in the cursory perusal I gave it. In point of  
language there were some words which did not please  
you and when you say ~~that~~ <sup>they</sup> merged in the Ocean &  
and some phrases which seemed to common to com-  
port with the dignity of his <sup>too</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>too</sup> ~~the~~  
pulse of the people. But these are trifles which  
I dare say you will correct when you come to revise  
your work. As for <sup>the</sup> I perceive this is the first Draught.

As to matters of fact, the proclamation, which you ascribe to gen<sup>l</sup> Washington upon his first taking the command of the army, was drawn up by Congress. The consideration of it proceeded pari passu with the petition to the king, and was passed by Congress while the petition was engrossing. The truth is there was a considerable opposition to presenting another petition <sup>considering</sup> <sup>the manner in which the former had been treated. But</sup> <sup>several members,</sup> ~~other~~ <sup>however</sup> were warm in favour of it, the matter

for such an undertaking.<sup>9</sup> It is believed that he actually began to write a history of the Revolution but abandoned the project out of sensitivity to the reputation of prominent Revolutionary leaders and a conviction that distortions would inevitably survive even his best efforts to tell the true story.<sup>10</sup>

Nevertheless, besides the letter to Ramsay, another document from Thomson's pen covering important episodes in the coming of the Revolution survives among the three volumes of Thomson letters in the Library of Congress. In response to a query from the South Carolina Congressman William Henry Drayton in 1778 or 1779, Thomson wrote a brief narrative in order to clarify John Dickinson's role in Pennsylvania during the critical spring and summer of 1774. Drayton, then busily collecting material for a projected history of the Revolution, had obtained from Joseph Reed a version critical of Dickinson which Thomson felt impelled to challenge.<sup>11</sup> And seven years later, writing with a larger purpose in mind and from the improved perspective of the achievement of American independence, Thomson wrote the longer and broader commentary to Ramsay that is printed here.

Thomson's direct influence on Ramsay's *History of the American Revolution* is unmistakable. Ramsay carefully met Thomson's specific objections to his account of the American fortifications on Bunker Hill and the Patriots' behavior there, of the British burning of Charlestown, and of Washington's first proclamation to the Continental Army.<sup>12</sup> Ramsay also took substantial portions of Thomson's account of events in Pennsylvania verbatim from the letter and incorporated these directly into his narrative.<sup>13</sup>

Otherwise, the document speaks for itself. It testifies to Thomson's exalted view of the calling of history and to his concern for correctly relating how leaders of the Revolution achieved American unity in 1774. Although the letter is not exactly contemporary with the events described by Thomson, it reveals the views of an important participant, illustrates the process by which one of the earliest histories of the American Revolution was constructed, and gives an insight into a

state of mind which came to prevail in the 1780's. It also contributes to our perception of the motives and exploits of the Revolutionists, for although nearly 200 years have elapsed, historians remain divided over a proper interpretation of their achievements. Were the Founding Fathers actually moderates whose principles and deeds were essentially in harmony, or were they radicals who merely chose moderate tactics to achieve revolutionary ends? Or were our forebears opportunists prepared to use all means available to break the grip of conservative leaders and traditional institutions and to reshape American life to the demands of the present and the future? It is unlikely that a single account can provide convincing answers to these significant questions, but the testimony of Thomson and other contemporaries, carefully assessed, will improve our understanding of the nature of a revolutionary movement. The coincidence of the Bicentennial era with a moment in our history that is marked by searching and troubled examination of our traditions may, as one byproduct, stimulate research in contemporary documents of the American Revolution. Far from being a closed subject, that event needs close re-examination. During the Bicentennial observance, documents in the Library of Congress such as the Thomson-Ramsay letter will be vital aids in this opportune, scholarly endeavor.

#### *Charles Thomson to David Ramsay*

New York Novr. 4, 1786

Dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 25 of Sept. by Mr Smith<sup>14</sup> with six numbers of the manuscript copy of your history which I have read over with as much attention as my other engagements & frequent avocations would permit. They are now in the hands of Mr King<sup>15</sup> to whom I communicated your request that he would favour you with his remarks thereon, at least in point of facts. For as to language that must be left to yourself when you come to revise it. As soon as he has done with it I shall commit it to your other friends as you desire,<sup>16</sup> and shall

*First page of the draft of the letter from Thomson to Ramsay.*

now proceed to give you the thoughts which occurred to me in the cursory perusal I gave it. With respect to language there were some words which did not please such as *merged* in the Ocean &c and some phrases which seemed too common to comport with the dignity of history, such as *feeling the pulse of the people* &c. But these are trifles which I dare say you will correct when you come to revise your work. For I perceive this is the first draught.

As to matters of fact, the proclamation, which you ascribe to Genl Washington upon his first taking the command of the army, was drawn up by Congress. The consideration of it proceeded pari passu with the petition to the king, and was passed by Congress while the petition was engrossing. The truth is there was a considerable opposition to the sending another petition considering the manner in which the former had been treated. But several members were warm in favour of it, the matter compromised & the petition & declaration were both ordered and passed in a manner together. Your description of the works on Bunkers hill are in my opinion too much exaggerated and the firing upon the british from the houses in Charleston is a circumstance which is denied. The account you have given corresponds with that of the enemy. To save their honor it was necessary to make the works as formidable as possible and to take off from the Odium of burning towns at that early stage of the war it was thought necessary to represent that the Americans fired from the houses. I have conversed with Mr Gorham on the subject and he informs me that soon after the Americans sat down before Boston Genl Gage sent for him and informed him as an Inhabitant of Charl[es]town that in case the Americans approached Boston on that side he would be under the necessity of ordering that town to be burned; and that he could not be justifi[ed] by the laws of war to suffer it to stand to cover the approach of the Enemy. This Information Mr Gorham communicated to Genl Ward who then commanded the American forces; and as it was made known to the inhabitants of the town, as soon as our troops took possession of the hill, all the inhabitants of the town instantly fled & left their houses empty & he did not believe there was a single gun fired from any of the houses. From this you see it was

a premeditated act, justified by the rules of war and not depending on the firing from the houses. As to the works on Bunkers hill, how was it possible such as are described could be erected in the space of three or four hours? The truth is our people marched over the Causeway & took possession of the hill late at night instantly broke ground & threw up some slight redoubts of earth. They were discovered at day break and a detachment was immediately sent to dislodge them. This detachment landed at a point on the bay at a considerable distance from the town. Upon seeing the number of our troops on the heights they halted & sent back for reinforcements. Upon this our troops immediately pulled up the post & rail fences which enclosed the lots between the town & the bay & set them down again in two parallel rows at a small distance from each other, extending from the earthen redoubt on the right to the town & on the left to the bay, the space between the two lines they filled with hay which had been lately mowed & remained on the lots in cocks. These were the formidable works behind which they sheltered themselves & waited the assault of the Enemy. There are I apprehend other facts mentioned which will deserve examination and as truth & precision will be expected from an American and especially from you who have had so many opportunities of Information I think it would be proper to travel through the several states, to view the scenes of actions & converse with the people who were near them in order to obtain the fullest information & to form a right judgmt.

With regard to the account you have given of the manner in which Pennsylvania was engaged to unite in the Opposition I dislike it altogether. The mentioning names is invidious as you have dealt in general with regard to the measures adopted in other States. I have therefore cut them out before I let the manuscript go out of my hands. The story of the German is flat & too low for history & the whole account defective & unsatisfactory. I shall therefore give you a short narrative of what passed without descending to particulars & leave it with you to mould it in any form you think proper at the same time I must earnestly entreat you either to alter that part of your history or to leave it wholly out passing over Pennsylvania as you have Delaware & Maryland.

Before I proceed to this I would just observe

that there are sundry material circumstances omitted such as Gages perfidy in disarming the inhabitants of Boston— And also the manner in which our Army was furnished in the latter end of 1775 with powder, arms, mortars and other military apparatus by the fortunate capture of the two stores ships. There is also another Circumstance which I think ought to be mentioned in order to explain the mode & account for the rapidity of the news spreading throughout this country. You must recollect the news of the boston port bill reached Boston the 10 of May[.] And in a little more than a month it was not only communicated from state to state but a flame was kindled in almost every breast throughout this widely extended though but thinly inhabited Country. This must appear fabulous to a foreigner who is unacquainted with the situation of our affairs at that time. Would it not therefore be proper where you are giving an account of this matter to insert a clause to the following effect.

"In order to explain the mode by which the flame was so rapidly spread through this extended & thinly inhabited Country it is necessary to observe that the several Colonies & provinces are divided into counties & these again subdivided into districts distinguished by the names of towns, townships precincts hundreds or parishes. In the New England Colonies the subdivisions which are called towns were by the law & constitution of the governments corporate bodies had their regular meetings & might be occasionally convened by their proper Officers. The advantages derived from these meetings by uniting the whole body of the people in the measures taken to oppose the Stamp Act induced other provinces to imitate the example. Accordingly under the Association which was formed in opposition to the revenue laws of 1767 & which lasted for upwards of two years, Committees were established not only in the Capitals of every Province but also in most of the County towns & subordinate districts. In the commencement of the present opposition these committees had been revived extended and reduced to system; so that when any intelligence of importance which it was necessary the people at large should be informed of, reached the capitals, it was immediately dispatched to the county committees & by them forwarded to the committees of the districts who dis-

seminated it to the whole body of the people. The expence of expresses when necessary was defrayed by private contributions. And as the persons employed in this service were animated in the cause their Zeal was a spur to their industry and the news was spread with incredible dispatch[.]

I shall now proceed to my narrative.

The comt of Philadelphia to whom the public letter from Boston was sent were fully sensible of the state of parties & disposition of the people of the Province. They saw the dispute with G B brought to a crisis and a new scene opening which required exertions different from those heretofore made. The success of these exertions, they well knew, depended on the wisdom with which they were planned & the Union of the whole people in carrying them into execution. They resolved therefore to proceed with the utmost caution & circumspection. The letter was publickly read<sup>17</sup> at the coffee house and notice was given that it would be read the evening following at the city tavern in which there was a large room capable of receiving several hundred persons, and it was expected that the citizens would come prepared to give their opinion on the measures necessary to be taken on the present alarming situation of affairs. At this meeting<sup>18</sup> which was numerous & composed of leading men of different religious as well as political sentiments, the letter was ag[ai]n read & the subject of the act for shutting up the Port of Boston & the plans of the B. Administration were discussed. Agreeably to a plan previously concerted the debate was conducted so as to sound the sentiments of the people but not to cause divisions or create parties. It seemed to be admitted by all that every Colony as well as Massachusetts was affected by the Act of Parliament & that the people of Boston should be considered as suffering in the common cause of America; As to the means of relief the opinions were various. When the debate began to be warm it was prudently stopped by simply proposing that an Answer be returned to the people of Boston. This was unanimously agreed to. A Committee was then to be chosen to draft the answer, and two lists of persons were framed one containing such as were averse from, the other such as were in favour of active measures. To prevent disp[utes i]t was agreed that both should stand and thus by prudent management unanimity in appearance at least was preserved

and a committee appointed with the Concurrence of all. This had a happy effect in tempering immoderate zeal, giving time to prepare the public Mind and suffering matters to ripen gradually. Next day the Comtt met & dispatched an answer to the people of Boston. The letter was firm but temperate. They acknowledged the difficulty of offering advice on the present occasion; sympathized with them in their distress, and observed that all lenient measures for obtaining redress should be first tried— That if the making restitution for the tea destroyed would put an end to this unhappy controversy & leave the people of Boston upon their ancient footing of constitutional liberty it could not admit of a doubt what part they should act— But that it was not the value of the tea, it was the indefeasible right of giving and granting their own money which was now the matter in consideration—that it was the common cause of America & therefore necessary in their opinion that a Congress of deputies from the several Colonies should be convened to devise the means for restoring harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies and preventing matters from coming to extremities. Till this could be brought about they recommended firmness, prudence & moderation to the immediate sufferers, assuring them that the people of Pennsylvania will continue to evince a firm adherence "to the cause of American liberty." The committee also dispatched the news express to the Provinces southward of them with a letter suggesting the necessity of a general Congress of deputies from all the provinces.

In order to awaken the attention of the people a series of letters were published well calculated to rouse them to a sense of their danger and point out the fatal effects & consequences of the late acts of Parliament & the plan of the british administration. Every news paper was filled with these & other pieces on the subject & with the debates of the members of Parliament on the bill & the protests of the dissenting Lords. The first of June, the day when the Act began to operate, was solemnized with every manifestation of public calamity and grief. The Inhabi-

tants shut up their houses; And after divine service a stillness reigned which exhibited a scene of the deepest distress and of sorrow unutterable. <The houses of worship were crowded, divine services performed and sermons preached sensible to the occasion; when divine service was over a solemn stillness reigned through the City which seemed a repetition and a scene of sorrow not unlike in some measure resembling that which is described in the book of Esther, and which was taken for a text by one of the preachers, upon the issuing of the bloody decree against the Jews "And in every province wheresoever the King's commandment and his decree came there was great mourning among the Jews and fasting and weeping and wailing and many lay in sackcloth & ashes." This was followed by meetings & private Assemblies of the people.><sup>18</sup>

The minds of the people being thus prepared the Committee thought it necessary to request the governor to call the Assembly. For this purpose they drew up a petition stating "that since the recess of the Assembly, the proceedings of the british Parliament towards America & particularly an Act lately passed against the town of Boston have filled the minds of the people with deep anxiety & distress—that the petitioners apprehend the design of the act is to compel the Americans to acknowledge the right of Parliament to impose taxes upon them at pleasure—that the precedent of condemning a whole town or city unheard & involving all its inhabitants of every age & sex & however differing in political sentiment or action in one common ruin gives universal alarm—that deeply impressed with these sentiments and at the same time solicitous to preserve peace order and tranquility they earnestly entreat the governor to call the Assembly of the province as soon as it can conveniently be done that they may have an Opportunity not only to devise measures to compose & relieve the anxieties of the people but to restore that harmony & peace between the Mother country and the Colonies which have been of late so much and so unhappily interrupted." This petition was immediately signed by more than

*This page from David Ramsay's History of the American Revolution dramatically illustrates his use of Thomson's letter. Ramsay encloses the passage from Thomson's account in quotation marks but does not state the source. Other uses of Thomson's remarks may be found on pages 116, 117, 202, and 211 of the History.*

with Boston, were fully sensible of the state of parties in Pennsylvania. They saw the dispute with Great-Britain, brought to a crisis, and a new scene opening, which required exertions different from any heretofore made. The success of these they well knew, depended on the wisdom with which they were planned, and the union of the whole people, in carrying them into execution. They saw the propriety of proceeding with the greatest circumspection; and therefore resolved at their first meeting, on nothing more than to call a general meeting of the inhabitants, on the next evening. At this second meeting the patriots had so much moderation and policy, as to urge nothing decisive, contenting themselves with taking the sense of the inhabitants, simply on the propriety of sending, an answer to the public letter from Boston. This was universally approved. The letter agreed upon was firm but temperate. "They acknowledged the difficulty of offering advice on the present occasion, sympathized with the people of Boston in their distress, and observed that all lenient measures, for their relief, should be first tried. That if the making restitution for the tea destroyed, would put an end to the unhappy controversy, and leave the people of Boston upon their ancient footing of constitutional liberty, it could not admit of a doubt what part they should act. But that it was not the value of the tea, it was the indefeasible right of giving and granting their own money, which was the matter in consideration. That it was the common cause of America; and therefore necessary in their opinion, that a congress of deputies from the several colonies should be convened to devise means for restoring harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, and preventing matters from coming to extremities. Till this could be brought about, they recommended firmness, prudence, and moderation to the immediate sufferers, assuring them, that the people of Pennsylvania would continue to evince a firm adherence to the cause of American liberty."

May 20,

21;

In order to awaken the attention of the people, a series of letters was published well calculated to move them

900 freeholders & presented to the governor on the 8 of June. To this the governor replied "that upon all occasions when the peace order and tranquility of the province required it he should be ready to convene the Assembly but as that did not appear to be the case at present he could not think such a step would be expedient or consistent with his duty." This refusal <which was foreseen> opened the way for other measures.

The members of the committee who advocated the <cause of> people of Boston & who wished to engage the province to make common cause with them, promoted the petition for calling the Assembly, not with an expectation or desire that it should be complied with but merely to preserve unanimity and to obviate objections which would otherwise be raised against the steps which they judged necessary to be taken to lead the whole province into a united Opposition. They had at several times intimated to the Comtt the necessity of calling together the freemen of the city and county in order that they might give their opinion on what was proper to be done in the present situation of public affairs: this was always opposed. But such was the ferment raised by the governor's refusal to call the Assembly that notwithstanding the reluctance of several individuals the Committee unanimously concurred in the measure, apprehending that a farther opposition would occasion tumults & consequently endanger their personal safety.

The meeting was held in the States house yard on the 18 of June and was very large. By computation the number was estimated at 8,000. To give it the more respectability none were admitted but such as had a right of voting at elections for representatives. The greatest solemnity order and decorum was observed, and the business was managed with such address, both in the preparatory meetings & afterwards that those who were the most averse seemed to be the principal movers. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved

1. That the act of parliament for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional, oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, dangerous to the British Colonies and that therefore they considered their brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of America. 2. That a congress of deputies from the several Colonies in North America is the most probable & proper mode of procuring relief for their suffering

brethren, securing their common rights and liberties and reestablishing peace and harmony between great Britain and the Colonies on a constitutional foundation. 3. To appoint a committee for the city & county of Philadelphia to correspond with the sister Colonies & with the several Counties in this province in order that all may unite in promoting & endeavouring to obtain the great & valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing resolution. 4. That the comtt consult together & on mature deliberation determine what is the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province and appointing deputies for the same to attend a general Congress, and having determined thereon they should take such measures as by them should be judged most expedient for procuring this Province to be represented at the said Congress in the best manner that can be devised for promoting the public welfare. 5. That the Comtt set on foot a subscription for the relief of such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston as may be deprived of the means of subsistence by the operation of the Act of parliament commonly called the Boston port bill; the money arising from such subscription to be laid out as the committee shall think will best answer the ends proposed.

They then proceeded to appoint a committee and with a view to preserve & promote harmony they reelected the members of the former Committee adding such a number of new members as to give a decided majority in favour of the measures now agreed on.

The comtt which consisted of 43 members met and determined, 1. that the Speaker of the Assembly be desired to write to the several Member[s] & request them to meet as soon as possible but not later than the first of August to take into consideration the very alarming situation of Affairs and secondly That letters be written to proper persons in each county recommending it to them to get committees appointed for their respective Counties and that the said committees or such number of them as may be thought proper may meet in Philadelphia at the time the representatives are convened in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing deputies for the general Congress and to give their weight to such as may be appointed. The reason of the second determination was their not having a sufficient confidence in the members who then composed the House of Assembly and more particularly in the Speaker, whose influence was great but whose attachment to the cause of his Country was even then sus-

pected, & whose conduct afterwards proved that the suspicion was well founded. They were apprehensive that if the members met they might be induced to take advantage of the irregularity of the call & of their not being convened in their legislative capacity & therefore break up without appointing delegates. In this case it was intended to have another body convened expressly for the purpose who should proceed to the appointment. Application was accordingly made to the Speaker who agreed to comply with the request of the Committee. But this was rendered unnecessary, by the governor's issuing a proclamation on account of some Indian disturbances for the Assembly to meet in their legislative capacity on Monday the 18 July. It may not be improper to observe that though the Assembly of Pennsylvania agreeably to the Charter & laws of the Province met every year on a certain day and afterwards on their own adjournments, yet in case of any emergency during their recess the governor had a right & power of convening them and they were bound to obey his call.

Notwithstanding this call of the Governor the Commt judged it necessary to proceed on the second determination and accordingly on the 28 of June wrote to each of the Counties enclosing copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 18th & the determinations they had come to in pursuance of the trust reposed in them, informed them of the meeting of the Assembly and requested that the whole or a part of the Commt appointed or to be appointed would meet the other committees at Philadelphia on the 15 July in order to assist in framing instructions and preparing such matters as might be proper to recommend to their represen[ta]tives at their meeting on the Monday following.

With this request the several Counties readily complied and the deputies met at the time appointed. Previous to their meeting the Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia had made such preparations that the business was soon dispatched.

The Convention being assembled & having chosen a chairman & clerk, it was agreed that in case of any difference in sentiment the question should be determined by the deputies voting by counties. The letters from Boston of the 13 of May were then read and a short Account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof

and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighbouring provinces after which the following resolves were passed

(here insert them[ ])

1. That we acknowledge ourselves & the inhabitants of this province liege subjects of his Majy King G. the 3 to whom they & we owe & will bear true & faithful Allegiance.

2. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent State is utterly abhorrent to our principles we view the unhappy differences between G B & the Colonies with the deepest distress & anxiety of mind as fruitless to her, grievous to us & destructive of the best interests of both.

3. That it is therefore our ardent desire that our ancient harmony with the Mother Country should be restored & a perpetual love and union subsist between us on the principles of the Constitution & an interchange of good offices without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

4. That the inhabitants of these colonies are entitled to the same rights within these colonies that the subjects born in England are entitled to within that realm.

5. That the power assumed by the parliament of G B to bind the people of these Colonies "by statutes in all cases whatsoever" is unconstitutional & therefore the source of these unhappy differences.

6. That the act of parliament for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional, oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, dangerous to the liberties of the British Colonies; & therefore that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these Colonies.

7. That the bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the province of Massachusetts bay, if passed into an Act of parliament, will be as unconstitutional, oppressive & dangerous as the act above mentioned.

8. That the bill for changing the Constitution of the province of Massachusetts bay established by charter & enjoyed since the grant of that charter, if passed into an Act of parliament will be unconstitutional & dangerous in its consequences to the American Colonies.

9. That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies for the purposes of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights & restoring harmony between G B & her colonies on a constitutional foundation.

10. That although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading province with G B would greatly dis-



tres multitudes of our industrious inhabitants yet that sacrifice & a much greater we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but in tenderness to the people of G B as well as of our country & in hopes that our just remonstrances will at length reach the ears of our gracious Sovereign & be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in England, it is our earnest desire that the Congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances & making a firm & decent claim of redress.

The foregoing were passed unanimously

11. Resolved by a great majority That yet notwithstanding, as an unanimity of councils & measures is indispensably necessary for the common welfare, if the Congress shall judge Agreements of Nonimportation & Nonexportation expedient the people of this province will join with the other principle & neighbouring colonies in such an association of Nonimportation from & Nonexportation to G B as shall be agreed at the Congress.

12. Resolved by a majority That if any proceedings of the parliament, of which notice shall be received on this Continent before or at the general Congress shall render it necessary in the Opinion of that Congress for the Colonies to take farther steps than are mentioned in the eleventh resolve in such case the inhabitants of this province shall adopt such farther [steps] & do all in their power to carry them into execution.

The following were passed unanimously

13. That the venders of Merchandise of every kind within this province ought not to take advantage of the resolves relating to Nonimportation in this province or elsewhere, but that they ought to sell their Merchandise which they now have or may hereafter import at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

14. That the people of this province will break off all trade commerce & dealing & will have no trade commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent or with any city or town in such colony or with any individual in such Colony city or town which shall refuse, decline or neglect to adopt & carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in Congress.

15. That it is the duty of every member of this Commt to promote as much as he can the subscription set on foot in the several counties of this province for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

16. That this commt give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their representatives who are to meet next week in Assembly & request them to

appoint a certain number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several Colonies at such time & place as may be agreed on to effect one general plan of conduct for attaining the great & important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve.

Grounded on these resolutions they prepared a set of Instructions<sup>20</sup> which on the 21 July were signed by their chairman and presented by them in a body to the Assembly then sitting.

Their instructions were bold animated and pathetic. They not only pointed out the causes of the present uneasiness, & recommended the appointment of persons to attend a general Congress of deputies from the several Colonies for the purpose of promoting and establishing harmony between G B & the Colonies on a constitutional foundation, but proceeded to delineate the measures that appeared most likely to produce that effect, and the terms of a compact to be settled between the two countries so as to put a final period to the unconstitutional claims of the one and to the fears & jealousies of the other.

(As this is a curious paper and contains the sentiments which then prevailed in that province it may either be abridged or inserted at full length.<sup>21</sup> I therefore enclose a copy of it.[])

Deputies were accordingly appointed by the legislature, and thus without tumult without disorder or divided councils the whole province was by prudent management & temperate proceedings brought into the opposition with its whole weight and influence.

I shall trouble you no farther at present than just to request you to alter the sentence respecting my appointment to the office of Secretary & let it stand simply "Charles Thomson of Philadelphia" striking out what is said respecting the part I took in the conduct of affairs in Pensylv[ani]a.

I am &c.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> John Dickinson to Arthur Lee, October 27, 1774, in *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*, edited by Edmund C. Burnett (Washington, 1921), vol. 1, p. 83.

<sup>2</sup> New-York Historical Society *Collections*, 1878, p. 3-286.

<sup>3</sup> The Thomson papers consist of three volumes of letters and three notebooks. Two of the notebooks—a fragment of his translation of the Septuagint and a photostatic copy of his transcript of the *Proceedings of the Stamp Act Congress*—and approximately 75 letters were not a part of the original Thomson collection that was copied by Reed and printed by the New-York Historical Society.

<sup>4</sup> For an explanation of Reed's temporary possession of Thomson's papers, see his letter of February 18, 1840, to John Thomson in the Thomson papers, LC.

<sup>5</sup> Years later when he began to prepare a second edition of his *History*, Ramsay again wrote to Thomson for information. Similarly, both John Hopkins and William Henry Drayton sought Thomson's advice when they were preparing to write histories of the Revolution. See Ramsay to Thomson, September 20, 1809; Rev. James P. Wilson to Thomson, March 1, 1813; and Thomson to Drayton, undated, in the Thomson papers, vol. 3.

<sup>6</sup> For information on Thomson, who continues to remain a rather obscure figure, see Lewis R. Harley's *Life of Charles Thomson* (Philadelphia, 1900); John Zimmerman's "Charles Thomson, 'The Sam Adams of Philadelphia,'" *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 45:464-480 (December 1958); and James E. Hendricks, "Charles Thomson and the American Enlightenment," unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Virginia, 1961.

<sup>7</sup> Jay to Thomson, July 19, 1783, Thomson papers; and New-York Historical Society *Collections*, p. 174-175.

<sup>8</sup> For Thomson's remarkable achievements as a translator see the works of Lewis Harley and James Hendricks cited above plus the following articles in the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society*: John F. Lyons' "Thomson's Bible," 18:211-220 (March 1939) and Paul Odell Clark's "Letters of Charles Thomson on the Translation of the Bible," 33:239-256 (December 1955) and 34:112-123 (June 1956).

<sup>9</sup> For the claim that Thomson's integrity and honesty were a legend in his own day, see Ashbel Green's autobiographical work, *The Life of Ashbel Green*, edited by Joseph H. Jones (New York, 1849), p. 48-49; and John F. Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1830), p. 546-547.

<sup>10</sup> Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, p. 546; and Harley, *Life of Charles Thomson*, p. 159-160.

<sup>11</sup> This too is printed in the New-York Historical Society *Collections*, 1878, along with a copy of Reed's "Narrative," p. 269-273, 274-286; but both should be compared with the manuscripts in volume 3 of the Thomson papers. For the best analysis of the issues raised in these documents, the reader should consult

David L. Jacobson's *John Dickinson and the Revolution in Pennsylvania, 1764-1776* (Berkeley, 1965), p. 71-82.

<sup>12</sup> The most accessible edition of Ramsay's *History of the American Revolution* is the London edition of 1793, reprinted in 1968 by Russell & Russell, to which the following citations refer. For the situation at Bunker Hill and the burning of Charlestown, see vol. 1, p. 202; for Washington's proclamation, vol. 1, p. 221.

<sup>13</sup> See Ramsay's *History*, vol. 1, p. 115-117. The best critical analysis of Ramsay's use of this letter and other documentary materials is p. 37-42 of *David Ramsay, 1749-1815, Selections From His Writings*, edited by Robert L. Brunhouse, published as vol. 55 (n.s.), part 4, of *American Philosophical Society Transactions* (August 1965). For his use of Thomson's letter see especially p. 107n.

<sup>14</sup> Josiah Smith, Charleston merchant.

<sup>15</sup> Rufus King, Massachusetts Delegate to Congress.

<sup>16</sup> Ramsay wished to have the manuscript "perused by the Eastern Gentlemen as it relates chiefly to their country." The reference is to the New England Delegates in Congress who at this time were William Samuel Johnson and Jonathan Sturges from Connecticut, James Manning and Nathan Miller from Rhode Island, Nathan Dane, Nathaniel Gorham, and Rufus King from Massachusetts, and Samuel Livermore from New Hampshire. He also intended to have copies available for Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, Gouverneur Morris, and Thomas Mifflin. See Ramsay to Benjamin Rush, September 26, 1786, in *David Ramsay, 1749-1815, Selections*, p. 105-106.

<sup>17</sup> Thomson wrote in the margin "May 19."

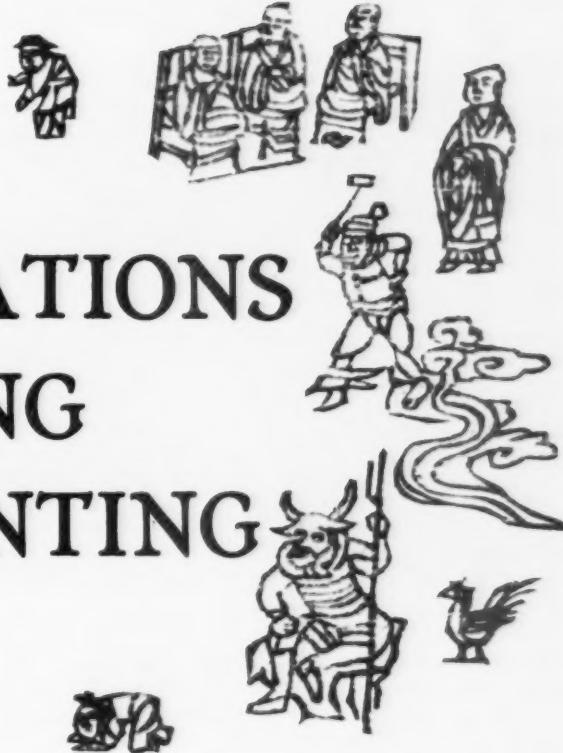
<sup>18</sup> Thomson wrote in the margin "May 20."

<sup>19</sup> William B. Reed had attempted to include this passage, which Thomson had lined out, but he had unknowingly picked up in mid-sentence and misread the first few words that he copied. In drafting his letter Thomson corrected and revised frequently. Only lined-out passages that are significant in this discussion have been included in this printing. They are enclosed in angle brackets.

<sup>20</sup> These instructions, which were printed in the July 23, 1774, issue of the *Pennsylvania Journal*; and the *Weekly Advertiser*, have been published in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d series, 3: 551-564. Thomson had been appointed clerk at this meeting of provincial deputies.

<sup>21</sup> It is unclear just what Thomson actually enclosed for Ramsay's use. The "Instructions" that were presented to the Assembly included an "argumentative part" which was separately prepared by John Dickinson. This portion, which the author explained "has been written in such haste," was Dickinson's "Essay on the Constitutional Power of Great Britain over the Colonies in America," *ibid.*, p. 565-622.

by K. T. Wu



# ILLUSTRATIONS IN SUNG PRINTING

*Details of another section of the illustration from the Miao fa lien hua ching that appears on the cover. This sutra, the most popular in China, contains a comprehensive statement of the Mahāyāna doctrines of the eternal Buddha and universal salvation.*

Printing in China, as in other parts of the world, developed with the expansion of religion. Originating in the seventh century with woodblock engravings of Buddhist and Taoist images and charms, and impelled by the rewards promised the faithful for the wide dissemination of Buddhist Scriptures, Chinese block printing reached its zenith during the Sung dynasty, A.D. 960-1280. In a milieu of intellectual stimulation, artistic development, and economic prosperity that saw achievements in classical studies, philosophical speculation, historical and archeological research, encyclopedic compilations, and pictorial art, printing came into its own. And although the high standards it set were emulated by printers of later periods, the fine craftsmanship of the engravings and calligraphy has seldom been surpassed.

Not a few enterprising and imaginative

---

K. T. Wu is Head of the Chinese and Korean Section, Orientalia Division.



The Diamond Sutra, printed in 868 during the T'ang dynasty, contains what is probably the earliest pictorial representation in a printed work. The frontispiece, or fei hua, depicts Säkyamuni seated on a lotus throne behind an altar discoursing with his disciple Subhüti, at the lower left. The Buddha is attended by an entourage of divine beings and monks. At the lower right stands a dignitary in official robe and headdress, with his own attendants. Courtesy of the British Museum.<sup>1</sup>

Sung printers embellished their handiwork with fine line drawings, which are eminently suited for wood engraving. These illustrations, executed with taste, charm, and style, are important not only because of their artistic value but also because of the insight they give into the life and institutions of the period, including dress, furniture, utensils, dwellings, and the general surroundings in which the people lived and toiled.

Two important descriptive catalogs of the Sung dynasty, the *Chün chai tu shu chih*, compiled by Ch'ao Kung-wu (preface dated 1151), and the *Chih chai shu lu chieh t'i*, compiled by Ch'en Chen-sun during the first half of the 13th century, list a number of books containing illustrations. Very few of the original editions are extant. Fortunately, however, through manuscript tracings,<sup>2</sup> woodblock reproductions, and modern methods of photoduplication, many Sung works have been preserved. Although some of the characteristic flavor and subtle touches of the exquisite

illustrations have been lost in successive stages of transmission, by and large the salient features of the woodcuts have been retained. Reviewed here are a few of the typical and best known illustrated books of the Sung dynasty, some extant, others available in one reproduced form or another. The survey is by no means exhaustive, but the works described demonstrate the innovations of Sung artisans who experimented and opened up a new vista of artistic expression.

### Buddhist Deities

One of the most celebrated portrayals of Buddhist deities executed early in the Sung dynasty is a dated frontispiece of an invocation sutra entitled *I ch'ieh ju lai hsin pi mi ch'üan shen she li pao ch'ieh yin t'o lo ni ching*. This was printed in 975 by Ch'ien Shu (929-988), the fifth and last ruling prince of the state of Wu Yüeh before that principality was absorbed by the Sung Em-

pire in 978. The printing of 84,000 rolls of this sutra, which contained about 3,000 characters, was ordered, and the rolls were placed in holes bored in the bricks used to erect a seven-story pagoda named Lei feng t'a (Thunder Peak Pagoda) at West Lake in Hangchow, Chekiang, in honor of the consort of Ch'ien Shu. For 950 years this pagoda stood on the banks of the famous lake. When it suddenly collapsed in a thunderstorm on September 25, 1924, a number of the rolls came to light, but with the ravages of time most of them disintegrated when exposed. The Chekiang Museum has a comparatively perfect specimen containing the frontispiece. The Library of Congress has a mutilated copy of this sutra with the frontispiece missing. Originals in varying degrees of completeness are also found in the British Museum, the Harvard-Yenching Library, the University of Chicago, and other collections in China and Japan.

The picture, a fairly simple one, shows to the right the consort of the prince, née Huang, kneeling before an altar and paying homage to a Buddhist deity who is flanked by two attendants, all three depicted with halos. To the left are a deity and an attendant. At the extreme left is the temple. In front of the curtain in the back-

*Frontispiece of the invocation sutra printed in 975, early during the Sung dynasty, showing a supplicant with attendants making votive offerings. The sutra was discovered in 1924, when a pagoda in Hangchow collapsed during a storm. Courtesy of the Far Eastern Library, the University of Chicago.*

ground is an incense burner with a floral design on each side.<sup>3</sup>

An earlier version (956) of this sutra, of which 84,000 copies were printed, was also sponsored by the prince of Wu Yüeh. This was discovered in a pagoda of the T'ien-ning ssu, a monastery at Hu-chou, Chekiang. Its frontispiece, showing adherents worshiping a stupa, is not as well conceived and executed as the later version. It was printed by the House of Yin in Lin-an (modern Hangchow).<sup>4</sup>

Another early Sung woodcut, dated 980, is a Buddhist charm entitled *Ta sui ch'iu t'o lo ni*, with text in Sanskrit and Chinese.<sup>5</sup> Discovered in the Tun-huang caves along with the *Diamond Sutra*, this is a line drawing of a bodhisattva, who is depicted in a circle at the center sitting on a lotus throne and holding emblems in eight arms. Surrounding the figure are 19 concentric circles of liturgical Sanskrit. At the upper right is the notation in Chinese "donor Li Chih-shun"; at the upper left is the notation "block cut by Wang Wen-chao." At the bottom is the title of the sutra, followed by 20 lines of text, and the date the block was completed, the 25th day of the sixth month of the fifth year in the period of T'ai p'ing hsing kuo (August 8, 980).

Another Northern Sung woodcut was discovered in the cavity of a carved wooden image of Sākyamuni brought back to Japan from China by the Buddhist priest Chōnen in 987.<sup>6</sup> It portrays Maitreya seated on a lotus throne under a canopy, with two attendants at each side. At the upper right corner is an inscription stating that the picture was drawn by Kao Wen-chin, a member of the painting academy. At the right center is a 16-character eulogy by Priest Chung-hsiu. A notation at the upper left indicates that the block was cut by Priest Chih-li of Yüeh-chou (modern Shao-hsing, Chekiang); another, that the woodcut was made for general distribution in the cycle of Chia-shen (i.e. 984). Insofar as is known, this is the first instance in which an artist's name is indicated in a printed illustration.

A Buddhist work with elegant illustrations is the *Fo kuo ch'an shih Wen-shu t'u tsan* by Chang Shang-ying, made available to the public in 1916 by the famous bibliophile Lo Chen-yü (1866-1942), who reproduced and included it in his *Chi shih an ts'ung shu*. This is one of the most exquisitely executed books with illustrations





善財童子第三十八詣佛會中參  
開敷木花生夜神隨現身普使知見蓮花  
覆合嶮難惡道救拔有情今斷愛網得出生廣  
大喜光明法門證迷行地讚曰

閣裏花生盡護歸  
不令嶮路受驅馳  
愚迷羅網刀摧後  
貪染稠林杵挫之  
智慧山王騰化日  
寶光明女發心時  
笄來已是經多劫  
遠地相逢也深奇



寶座光中普現身  
又開佛藏濟生民  
我觀法界無邊表  
誰信陀羅有利人  
行法名輪重演說  
聞思修慧再宣陳  
妙音雖是胡家拍  
韻出陽春雪曲新

聞思修惠密若羣機令諸含誠守護心城得甚深自在妙音法門證難勝地讚曰

善財童子第三十七詣佛會中參  
守護一切城主夜神普現色身高佛法門  
A chin area thou the bran lively above goda vine scen bele liste sketch of a few low "Ca Ning In Bud elab grav mer six, prin kno 971 chw Chi latte Yüa Nex

printed in the Southern Sung dynasty. It bears in a single line a notation that the sutra was printed by the House of Chia in Lin-an. There are 54 numbered illustrations related to the life of Wen-shu, one of the deities, each covering the upper two-thirds of the block and flanked by running captions; the lower third contains a eulogy in the form of a poem.

The same firm also printed the Buddhist sutra *Miao fa lien hua ching*. The frontispiece depicts the seated Buddha discoursing with his adherents, many of whom are named. At the lower left corner a notation reads: "Cut by Ling Chang." <sup>7</sup>

An earlier edition of the *Miao fa lien hua ching*, also printed in the Hangchow-Ningpo area, is held by the Library of Congress. Although the texts of the two editions are identical, the frontispieces are entirely different. The Library of Congress copy has a more elaborate and lively picture than the prosaic one described above. Included in the panorama are two pagodas, half a dozen buildings, and scores of divine and secular beings. There are nearly 30 scenes, allegories, and episodes, all carefully labeled; most of them depict monks praying or listening to discourses. Of special interest is the sketch of purgatory and the animal figures. Most of the people are attired as Buddhist priests, but a few wear official robes and headpieces. At the lower left corner of the picture a notation reads: "Carved by Ch'en Kao of Ssu-ming (modern Ningpo)." See cover.

In the voluminous *Tripitaka*, the collected Buddhist canon, many individual titles contain elaborate frontispieces, a number of them engraved with a deftness seldom matched by craftsmen of later periods. No fewer than five, possibly six, different editions of the *Tripitaka* were printed during the Sung period. The earliest, known as the *K'ai pao tsang*, was printed from 971 to 983 in I-chou (modern Chengtu, Szechwan) under imperial auspices; the last, the *Chi-sha tsang*, was privately printed between the latter part of the Sung and the early part of the Yuan dynasties (1231-1322). In more than

5,300 *chüan*, or chapters, the *Chi-sha tsang* was printed in a monastery called Yen sheng ssu in Ping-chiang fu (modern Soochow).

Two nearly complete sets of the *Chi-sha* edition are known to exist today. One was discovered in 1931 in a monastery in Shensi and was reproduced by the photographic process in 1935; the other is in the possession of the Gest Oriental Library at Princeton University. Of the 5,348 volumes in the Princeton set, nearly 700 are of the original Sung edition. The remainder are Yuan and Ming editions as well as manuscript copies.<sup>8</sup> Thus the Gest collection, in its copy of the *Chi-sha* edition of the *Tripitaka*, possesses the largest concentration of Sung woodblock illustrations in this country.

Frontispieces found in individual titles in the various editions contain vivid pictures of the Buddha with his disciples on various occasions, some of them identified. Many of the illustrations carry the names of the cutters as well as the artists. Of the latter, Ch'en Sheng was the most prominent. Among the cutters are Ch'en Ning, Sun Yu, and Yuan Yu.

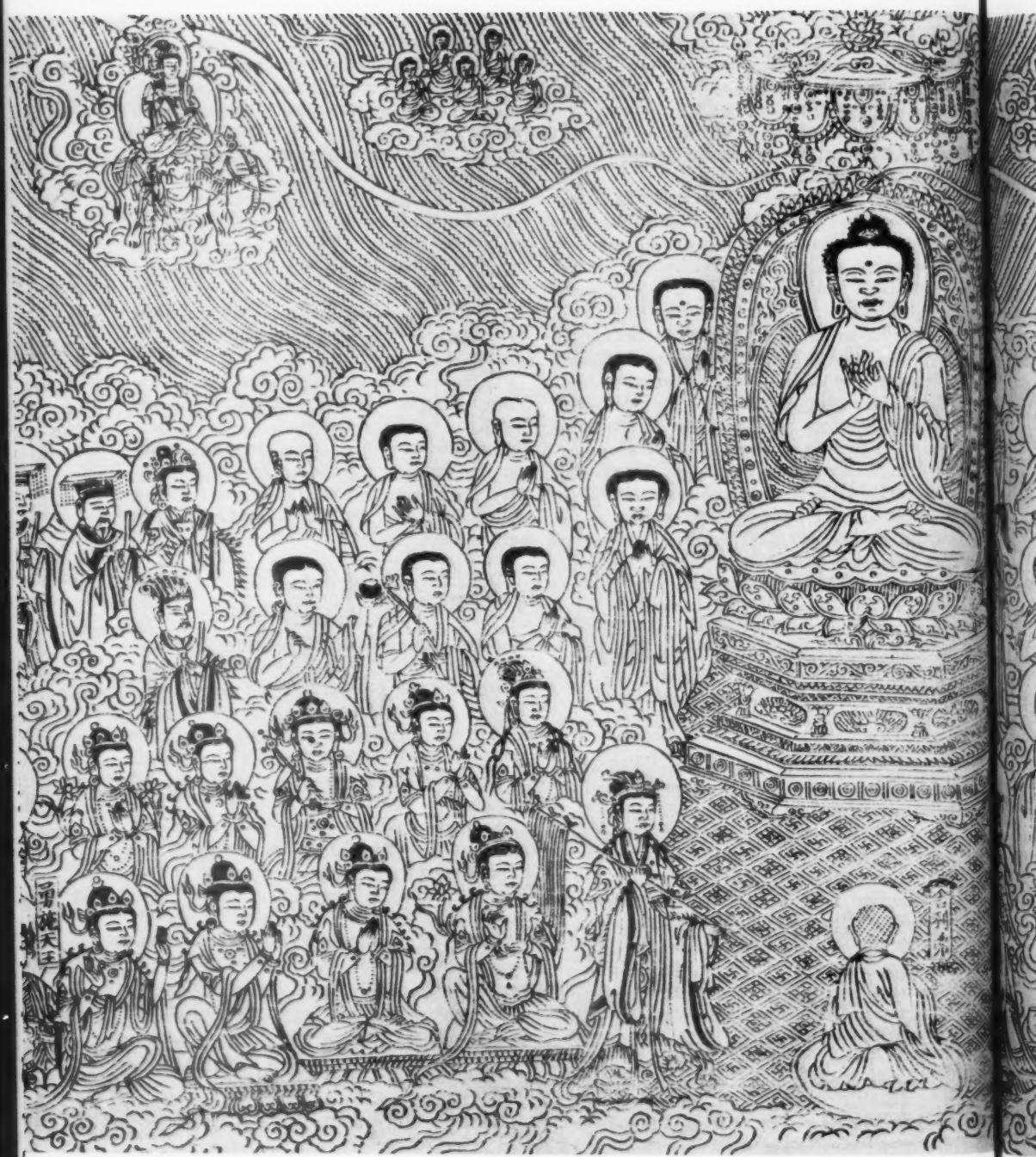
### Landscapes

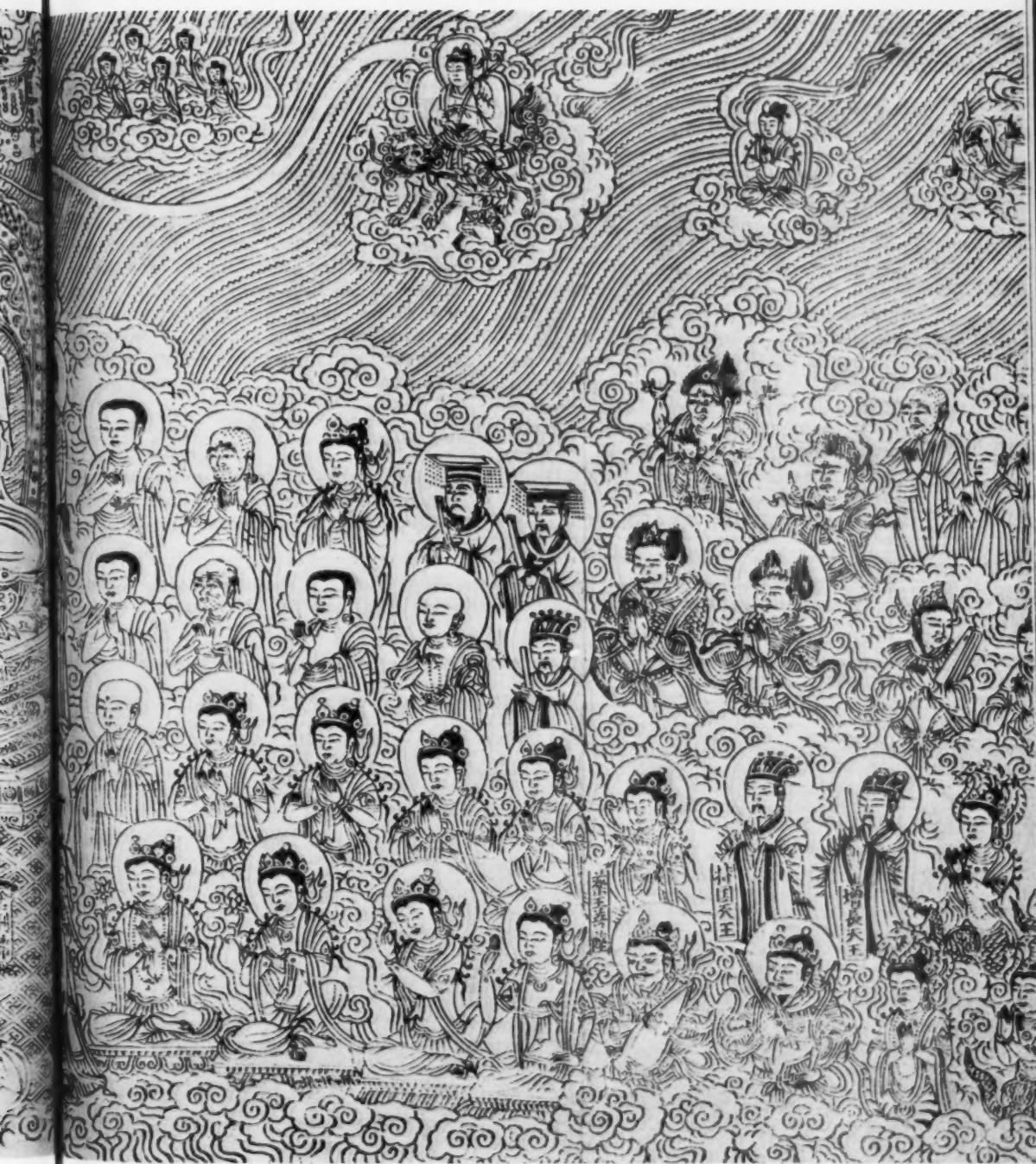
Although landscape painting is considered the quintessence of Sung pictorial art, it is rarely found in woodblock prints except as background. The late Cheng Chen-to made no mention of them in his voluminous study of woodblock illustrations.<sup>9</sup> In 1962 the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University acquired some extraordinary specimens of this little-known facet of Sung woodcuts, and Prof. Max Loehr has made a careful study and analysis of the illustrations.<sup>10</sup>

The landscapes are found in *chüan* 13 of the *Yü chih Pi tsang ch'üan*, a commentary to the *K'ai-pao* edition of the *Tripitaka* by the second Sung Emperor, T'ai-tsung, who reigned from 976 to 997. Blocks for the text were carved in Chengtu, Szechwan, between 971 and 983; those for the commentary containing the illustrations were cut between 984 and 991. A cartouche at

*From Fo kuo ch'an shih Wen-shu t'u tsan, which depicts the life of Wen-shu, one of the deities.*

*Next page: frontispiece from chüan 291 of the Mahāprajna-pāramitā sutra in the Chi-sha edition of the Tripitaka. Facing Buddha is his disciple Sāriputra. Courtesy of the Gest Oriental Library, Princeton University.*





the end of *chüan* 15 indicates that the commentary was struck off in 1108 during the reign of Emperor Hui-tsung, but there is no indication of where the blocks were carved.

The drawings are conceived and executed with meticulous care; they show spatial expanse with equal attention to minutiae. The first one presents a kaleidoscopic view of a river with a mountain range and clouds in the background. To the left a mountain stream flows into the river. A fisherman walks toward a small bridge over the stream. In the upper left corner is a small hut with a hermit sitting inside. At the entrance are two visitors, one a layman, the other in monk's attire.

The titles given by Professor Loehr to the three other landscapes indicate their focus: "A Natural Gateway," "A Pond Among Forested Hills," and "Landscape With Mountain Ranges." Once again people—priests, disciples, and old men—blend into the landscape, along with bridges and dwellings.

Showing an affinity to Sung landscape paint-

ings, the woodblock prints are well composed and executed. Both the artists and block cutters captured the grandeur and serenity of the pristine setting with skill and imagination. Professor Loehr is of the opinion that the blocks from which the prints were made were cut before the last decade of the 10th century and that the drawings are consonant with the motifs in vogue at about the middle of the 10th century.

Because neither the K'ai-pao edition of the *Tripitaka* nor its commentary was widely circulated, landscape scenes, introduced early in the Sung period, were not emulated and perpetuated in the corpus of Buddhist literature. It remained for the Ming and Ch'ing printers to revive this much neglected aspect of woodblock illustration.

#### Sung Life

As block printing became widespread, the subject matter of books became more diversified and the use of illustrations increased. From religious

*The first of the four landscape paintings—with a detail of the right end—found in a commentary to the Tripitaka and described by Prof. Max Loehr. Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University.*





themes the artists turned their attention to secular topics. Drawing away from iconographic correctness and rigidity, they began to express themselves more freely, unrestrained by traditionalism.

One of the most profusely illustrated books printed in the Sung dynasty is the *Erh ya*, an ancient lexicon compiled 12 centuries before the Christian era. Unfortunately, no original Sung imprint survives today, but from the reproduction of a manuscript tracing of one made during the Yuan dynasty, we have a general idea of what the book looked like. The tracing was in turn blockprinted in 1801 by Tseng Ao. Although most of the illustrations are devoted to flora and fauna of the Sung period, many throw considerable light on certain aspects of Sung life. In the section on dwellings is a good picture of a house in its landscaped surroundings. There are pictures of utensils, farm implements, fishing equipment, musical instruments, and the constellation, as well as eight vivid hunting scenes.

Sung classics and philosophy books often carry the designation "tsuan t'u hu chu," implying that they are illustrated and include commentaries. The *Ssu pu ts'ung k'an*, for instance, includes many such titles. Yeh Te-hui (1864-1927) in his celebrated *Shu lin ch'ing hua* (1920) also lists a number of them.<sup>11</sup> This designation is somewhat misleading because actually most of them contain nothing more than diagrams, charts, and tables. Nevertheless, a number of publications contain charming woodcuts.

In books of geography and local history printed in the Southern Sung dynasty, maps and plans are sometimes included. *Lin-an chih*, a local history of the Southern Sung capital compiled by Ch'ien Shuo-yu in 1268, for example, contains 13 maps and plans of the capital and environs, as well as neighboring cities, important streets and structures within the city walls of the capital, the Che River in relation to the city, and the famous West Lake. Both maps and plans—though not drawn strictly according to scale—afford interesting pictures of the geography and topography of the area. Very few of the original Sung editions are extant, but a woodblock facsimile reproduction issued in 1830 by Wang Yüan-sun was widely circulated.

The *Liu ching t'u*, in 6 *chüan* by Yang Chia (*chin shih*—equivalent to a modern doctor's

degree—of 1166), with a supplement by Mao Pang-han, was first printed in 1165 in Fu-chou, Kiangsi. It contains 309 pictures of objects mentioned in the six Confucian classics, including the oldest picture of a water clock and the oldest map of West China.

The *Shang-shu t'u*, in 13 *chüan*, contains 77 illustrations of costumes, city plans, musical instruments, and other graphic presentations of objects of antiquity. Each leaf is divided into two parts, the upper part containing the illustrations and the lower the text. A copy printed by Yü Jen-chung of Chien-yang, Fukien, during the latter part of Southern Sung survives today.

In the *San li t'u*, a book on rituals which was presented to the throne in 961 by Nieh Ch'ung-i, the illustrations and text were originally cut on stone tablets and later printed in book form. In 1175 Hsiung K'o obtained a copy printed in Szechwan and asked Ch'en Po-kuang (1160 *chin shih*) to issue a new edition in Chen-chiang, Kiangsu. There are illustrations of altars, ceremonial costumes, and ritual paraphernalia.

#### *Biographies*

One of the most celebrated illustrated books of the Sung dynasty is the *Ku lieh nü chuan*, generally attributed to Liu Hsiang (79-8 B.C.). It contains 123 biographical sketches of famous women in ancient China, with many illustrations attributed to Ku K'ai-chih (b. ca. A.D. 345). Our knowledge of the book is based on a facsimile issued in 1825 by Juan Fu. According to his postscript, he had acquired a Southern Sung edition in the "butterfly format" which was formerly in the Imperial Library during the Ming era. In order to have the book duplicated for wider circulation, he asked his talented sister, Chi-lan, to make tracings of the illustrations and engaged expert calligraphers to make tracings of the text. Then the entire book was reproduced and block-printed in 1825. It has in turn been reproduced in various editions of collected writings.

In 8 *chüan*, the *Ku lieh nü chuan* carries prefaces by Tseng Kung and Wang Hui dated 1063. After the table of contents is a prefatory note by Ts'ai Chi dated 1062, followed by a seal reading "the Yü family of Chien-an." In the book are notations to the effect that the blocks



Ancient musical instruments used for ceremonial purposes. From the edition of the Shang-shu t'u that was printed during the last decade of the 12th century in Chien-yang, Fukien.

were cut by the Ch'in yu t'ang of Yü Ching-an. Each block is divided into two parts: the upper half contains the illustration, the lower half is given to the narrative, plus a 32-character eulogy, or excoriation in the case of women of unsavory reputation. For longer biographies, the text continues to take up full pages. The portrayals are done with perception, and although the background is mainly that of Chin, the illustrations betray the influence of both the T'ang and Sung dynasties. There can be little doubt that as the T'ang and Sung artists copied the Ku pictures, much of the original flavor had diminished and the setting had been altered in successive stages of duplication. Nevertheless, the pictures are refreshing and fastidiously executed.

The familiar story of a son being reprimanded is poignantly presented in the biography of the mother of Mencius, the philosopher. Upon learning that her son was not applying himself to his studies, she slashed a web of cloth with a pair of scissors. The frightened Mencius, pictured standing in front of the schoolhouse, was told that playing truant was like damaging cloth on the loom. This and the other episodes are all sketched with vibrancy and verve.

Little is known of the printer Yü Ching-an, although the Yü family firm was very active in commercial printing in Chien-yang, Fukien, one of the important printing centers from the Sung down to the Yüan periods. Most prominent of the printing houses were the Wan chüan t'ang of

Yü Jen-chung in the latter part of the Southern Sung period and the Ch'in yu t'ang of Yü Chih-an during the Yüan dynasty. Although most bibliophiles regard the *Ku lieh nü chuan* as a Sung production, Yeh Te-hui and the Japanese scholar Nagasawa Kikuya<sup>12</sup> are inclined to think that, since the book carries the designation Ch'in yu t'ang, Yü Ching-an and Yü Chih-an must have been the same person. They conclude, therefore, that the *Ku lieh nü chuan* was a Yüan publication.

One of the best Sung portrayals of Confucius appears in the frontispiece to the *Tung chia tsa chi*. A biography of the sage, it was compiled in 1134 by K'ung Ch'u'an, a descendant in the 47th

generation, and was published during the Southern Sung period in Ch'ü-hsien, Chekiang.<sup>13</sup> The woodcut depicts Confucius sitting on a platform under a plum tree with a lute on his lap. Standing beside him are 10 of his disciples, five on each side. The impeccable line drawing, done with consummate skill and élan, captures the solemnity of the occasion.

#### Archeology

During the Sung period scholars took a great interest in archeology and the study of artifacts, particularly ancient bronzes, one of the earliest forms of artistic expression. Consisting primarily

*Confucius plays the lute under the plum tree. From the Tung chia tsa chi.*

*Mencius admonished by his mother. This is a story parents use to spur their children to greater efforts. From the Ku lieh nü chuan, with copies of illustrations attributed to Ku K'ai-chih of the 4th century.*





卷一  
鄒孟軻母  
河之士也  
竟立其子

of wine and food containers, tripod caldrons, bells, military weapons, mirrors, and utensils, they are decorated with pictures of dragons, tigers, unicorns, and phoenixes. Many of them bear geometric and floral designs, as well as inscriptions in archaic scripts.

Systematic treatises were written on this subject and catalogs compiled, some of them with elaborate drawings.<sup>14</sup> Prof. Jung Keng in a bibliographic study of Sung works on bronzes listed no fewer than 20 titles,<sup>15</sup> many of which are no longer in existence. But some are preserved in facsimile tracings or reprints made in later periods.

The earliest illustrated Sung catalog of bronze ritual vessels in both imperial and private collections is the *K'ao ku t'u*, in 10 *chüan*, compiled by Lü Ta-lin (preface dated 1092). Only Yuan (1299), Ming (1600), and Ch'ing (1753) reproductions, as well as the manuscript copy of the *Ssu k'u* Library, survive today. Ch'ien Tseng (1629-ca. 1699), the renowned bibliophile, in his annotated catalog *Tu shu min ch'iü chi* mentions a Northern Sung edition in his possession.<sup>16</sup> He loaned it to his friend Chi Chen-i, who failed to return it despite repeated reminders. Finally it fell into the hands of Hsü Ch'ien-hsüeh, from whom Ch'ien borrowed it to have a facsimile tracing made. Ch'ien copied the text himself and commissioned professional artists to copy the illustrations.

*Hsüan-ho po ku t'u*, in 30 *chüan*, attributed to Wang Fu and others, is a magnificent specimen of wood engraving. Although no original Sung edition survives today, there are Yuan (1308), Ming (1528, 1588, 1596, 1600, and 1603), and Ch'ing (1752) reprints, as well as a manuscript reproduction in the *Ssu k'u* Library. The illustrations include vases, cups, tripods, mirrors, and sacrificial vessels of the Chou to the Han periods. The designs and motifs, as well as inscriptions, are skillfully copied.

#### Science

In books on natural and applied sciences, woodblock illustrations were advantageously employed. Outstanding among them is the *Ying tsao fa shih*,<sup>17</sup> a manual of architectural methods by Li Chieh, a native of Honan and the Superintendent of Public Works. The manual was first

prepared under imperial auspices in the period of Hsi-ning (1068-1077); it was completed and presented to the throne in 1091. Deficient in many respects, it was returned to Li for revision, in which he was assisted by Yao Shun-jen, who was adept in drawing and drafting. The manual was first published in 1103 and was distributed to organizations throughout the empire as a guide to the construction of public edifices.

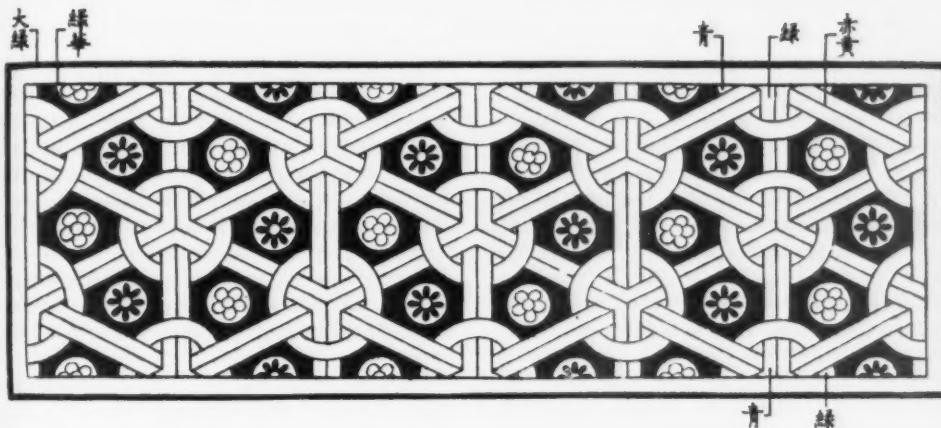
A second Sung edition, sponsored by Wang Huan, prefect of P'ing-chiang fu, was issued in 1145. Copies of the Sung edition were lost during the Ming dynasty; only facsimile manuscript copies remain, including those in the *Yung-lo ta tien* and the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu*. Fragments of the 1145 edition were discovered in mainland China in 1956.

In 1919 a reduced reproduction of a manuscript copy was made but it was found to be unsatisfactory. In 1925 the eminent bibliophile T'ao Hsiang (1870-1940) reconstructed and, with the aid of friends and competent artisans, issued a more accurate version, based on existing manuscript copies. In 34 *chüan*, it comprises eight volumes: *chüan* 1-28 (volumes 1-4) contain the text, which discusses the various structures, materials, dimensions, and specifications; *chüan* 29-34 (volumes 5-8) contain designs of cornices, woodwork, elaborate stone carvings and ornaments, pillars, balustrades, decorative panels, corbeling, and eaves. Improving on the original work, which was in black and white, T'ao supplied the colors specified in the original compilation for the last two *chüan*. The finished product is a very attractive and handsome book which will occupy an important place in the annals of Chinese architecture and printing.

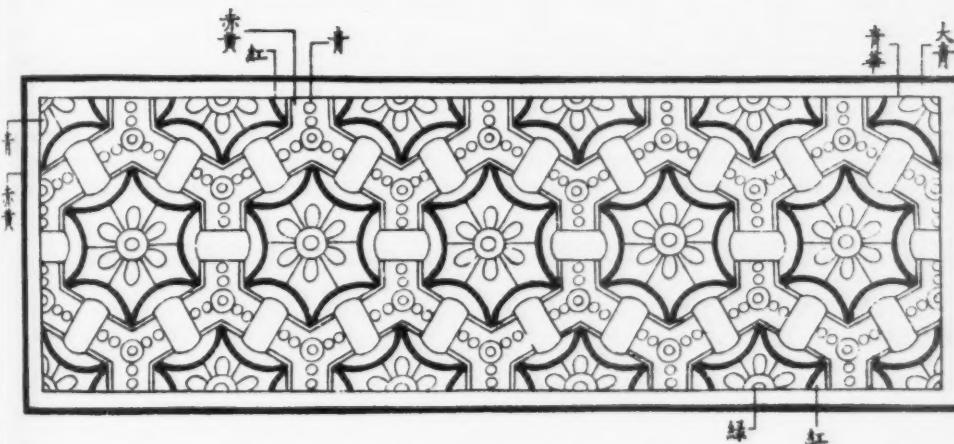
The *Hsin i hsiang fa yao*, in 3 *chüan*, by Su Sung (1042 *chin shih*) is a book on astronomy describing the armillary sphere. The instruments were housed in an observatory of three stories; one *chüan* is devoted to each. There are 60 drawings, showing the operation of the complex instruments, as well as maps of the stars for both the northern and southern hemispheres. Originally printed in 1172 in Ch'ü-chou in modern Chekiang by Shih Yüan-chih, a native of Wu-hsing, it contains a colophon in two lines. No printed copy of this work exists; our knowledge of it is based on manuscript copies.

In the fields of medicine and herbals, many

羅地龜文



六出龜文



Geometric designs for panels, from chüan 33 of the Ying tsao fa shih, a book on architecture. The smaller characters indicate color.

books containing excellent illustrations were printed and distributed. They show a high standard of pictorial art with strict attention to accuracy. Most famous of the medical books is one on acupuncture, a practice known in China from remote antiquity. In 1027, by command of the emperor, Wang Wei-i made two brass anatomical figures of the human body to show the specific points where the needles should be applied in curing diseases and relieving pain. Shortly afterwards the *T'ung jen chen chiu ching*, in 3 chüan, was printed under imperial auspices. It constitutes the earliest known illustrated text on human anatomy in China.

Most famous of the books on remedies was the *Ching shih cheng lei pen ts'ao*, in 30 chüan, compiled in the Yüan-yu period (1086-1094) by T'ang Shen-wei, a physician in Chengtu, on the basis of earlier works and from references in the classics and histories. First published in 1108, it was followed by numerous editions during the Sung dynasty. Thanks to a reprint made in 1249 by Chang Ts'un-hui in P'ing-shui, Shansi, the likeness of an earlier edition was preserved and perpetuated. Interspersed in the book are accurate drawings of *materia medica* from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Of absorbing interest, too, are full pages of woodcuts in

*chüan* 4 depicting the manufacture and marketing of salt. The delineation is so vibrant with life and energy that one has before him a panoramic view of the working conditions of laborers and merchants in the Sung period.

A complete set of this edition under the title *Ch'ung hsiu Cheng-ho ching shih cheng lei pei yung pen ts'ao* was reproduced in mainland China in 1957. The Library of Congress also has an incomplete set of the 1249 edition. An earlier edition dated 1214 is held by the Peking Library. Printed by Liu Chia in San-t'ai, Szechwan, it was based on an 1185 edition. Unlike the 1249 version, this is in large characters, with the illustrations correspondingly large and in bold strokes.

A delightful work on plant life is the *Mei hua hsi Shen p'u*, an album by Sung Po-jen, who was connected with the salt administration. "Hsi Shen" is a Sung term denoting a lifelike delineation of an object or person. There are 100 drawings in simple but forceful strokes bringing out the nuances in different blossoming stages of the

winter flowering plums. Each drawing has a descriptive title, accompanied by a 20-character verse. According to Sung's preface in his own handwriting, when the plants were in bloom he would stroll beside the bamboo fences surrounding his cottage, capture the spirit, and sketch them with his own brush. The first edition of this album, printed in 1238, was lost in obscurity, but a facsimile was made in 1261 by the Shuang kuei t'ang in Chin-hua, Chekiang. This in turn has been reproduced in various editions of collected writings.

Farm life in the Sung dynasty is depicted in a unique album entitled *Keng chih t'u* by Lou Shou, a native of Yin-hsien (modern Ningpo). This album consists of 21 engravings devoted to successive stages in tilling and cultivating rice and 24 to the processes of sericulture, spinning, and weaving. Each picture is accompanied by a poem. The illustrations were executed about 1145, carved on stone in 1210, and printed in book form by Lou's nephew in 1237. The original edition has long been lost, but a facsimile reprint,



based on an edition of 1462, was made in Japan in 1678. This is the oldest known reprint of the Sung original. A Ch'ing edition, with drawings by court painter Chiao Ping-chen, was issued in 1695. In it, however, the Sung setting was replaced by that of the Ch'ing.

#### Amusement

Finally, woodcuts are found in some popular works intended for mass circulation. Profusely illustrated books were brought out by enterprising commercial printers, and although the texts are pedestrian and superficial, the illustrations are interesting and are drawn with adroitness.

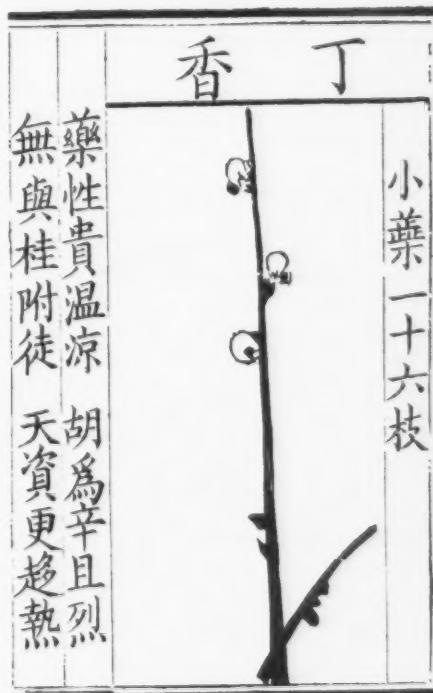
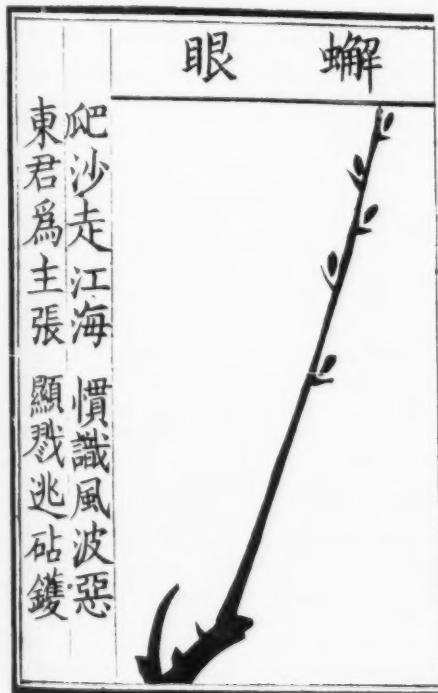
The *Yen ch'in tou shu san shih hsiang shu*,

attributed to Yüan T'ien-kang of the T'ang dynasty, is a potpourri which abounds in illustrations dealing with prognostication, divination, physiognomy, and the like. Printed probably toward the end of the Sung dynasty, a facsimile reproduction of the only extant copy held in Japan was issued in 1933 by the Nihon Shoshigakkai.

The book purports to tell one's past, present, and future. Of special interest are animals and people depicted in a sparkling manner. A scene showing a teacher and his students furnishes a good idea of what a school looked like during the Southern Sung period. People from different professions are portrayed with fidelity and skill. They include, among others, an official, a

*Facing page: the stages of salt manufacture—from the time it is taken from the sea to the time it is sold to the customer. From the 1249 edition of the Ching shih cheng lei pen ts'ao.*

*Two stages of flowering plums: left, buds, with the caption reading "the eyes of crabs"—because of the resemblance—and a 20-character poem lamenting the fate of crabs; right, opened buds, with the caption "cloves." From Mei hua hsi shen p'u.*





Teacher in the classroom, with three lower-grade and two upper-grade students. From the *Yen ch'in tou shu san shih hsiang shu*.

butcher, a blacksmith, a scholar, a musician, a priest, a tailor, a carpenter, and a boatman. There is also a series of 60 pictures, each showing a wife and a husband in a different situation and from a different perspective. This fascinating handbook is important in that it outlines the various strata of Sung society.

In 1958 the Ku tien wen hsüeh ch'u pan she publishing house in Shanghai issued a facsimile reproduction of the inimitable *T'ien chu ling ch'ien*, originally printed in the 1250's in either Chien-yang or Hangchow. The facsimile was produced from a copy acquired by Cheng Chen-to. It was incorporated as number two of the *Chung-kuo ku tai pan hua ts'ung k'an ch'u pien*. A book of divination by lot drawing, and a veritable vignette of Sung times, it contains nearly 100 woodcuts on the upper portion of the leaves, with the divination text at the bottom. To some the illustrations may seem crude, but

they are so animated that they do much to elucidate and leaven the text.

Lot number 34, for instance, depicts a well-dressed man angling under the moon at the bow of a small boat and about to land a fish. In the background is a deer, signifying high official position. The character for deer is *lu*, a homonym for the symbol for officialdom. Both the commentary and poem point to the auspiciousness of the lot.

Lot number 48 depicts a man in an official robe and headdress standing by a river bank. He is in pursuit of a high official post, represented by the deer. But the river stands between him and his objective. In spite of the barrier, everything is expected to turn out favorably because, according to the accompanying poem and statement, he is destined to cross the river and reach his goal. Above the text is a list of propitious omens denoting a successful official career, business prosperity, the birth of a baby boy, speedy recovery in illness, lost things found, and the like.

An interesting example of an illustration designed to enliven a drinking game in vogue during the Northern Sung dynasty is found in *chüan* 71 of the *Ou-yang wen chung kung chi*, the collected works of Ou-yang Hsiu (1007-1072) printed toward the end of the 12th century in Kiangsi.<sup>18</sup> The game is known as *Chiu she ko*, nine shooting patterns or targets. The targets are represented by nine species of animals in nine circles, a large one with a black bear in the center, surrounded by eight smaller ones. Clockwise, the smaller circles contain a wild goose, a rabbit, a fish, a deer, an ape, a pheasant, a hawk, and a tiger. The contestants in this friendly competition are required to throw darts at the targets, drinking according to what is specified. The author added that sportsmanship and fellowship are essential to the success of this social gathering.

From the existing specimens of Sung printing, in either original or reproduced form, we can appreciate the creativity and the bravura demonstrated by the illustrators, as well as by the calligraphers and engravers. Although some of the tableaux are devoid of the refinement and sophistication of later work done during the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, they are nevertheless notable for their unrestrained imagination,

spontaneity, freshness, and vitality. In portraying what the texts fail to convey, they capture the spirit with a finesse and dexterity seldom matched by artisans of later periods.

Innovators and masters of a novel and effective vehicle of visual communication, the Sung illustrators exerted a profound and lasting influence on book production in China. Craftsmen of succeeding dynasties carried on the fine tradition, broadened the subject matter, improved on the technique, and added luster and new dimensions to the art.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> A good reproduction of the illustration is found in Aurel Stein's *Serindia* (Oxford, 1921), vol. 4, pl. c; description in vol. 2, p. 1088. Heretofore this sutra had been generally accepted as the oldest printed book in existence. In October 1966 an older printed book was discovered in the stonework of a pagoda called Sôkka-tôp at the Pulguksa, a monastery in Kyôngju, South Korea, which was built in 751. This was the *Wu kou ching kuang ta t'o lo ni ching*, a Chinese translation of the *Sûtra Dhârani*. In the form of a roll 20 feet long, it was printed from 12 woodblocks. Although it bears no date, the consensus of experts is that it was printed during the first half of the eighth century, antedating the *Diamond Sutra* by more than 100 years. Cf. L. Carrington Goodrich, "Printing: Preliminary Report on a New Discovery," *Technology and Culture*, 8:376-378 (July 1967).

<sup>2</sup> The *T'ien lu lin lang shu mu* (compiled in 1775, supplement compiled in 1797), a catalog of the imperial collections, includes hand-traced facsimiles of 30 Sung editions, some of them mentioned in this paper.

<sup>3</sup> Chuang Yen, "Lei feng t'a ts'ang Pao ch'ieh yin t'o lo ni ching pa," *T'u shu kuan hsüeh chi k'an*, 1:331-332 (1926).

<sup>4</sup> Wang Kuo-wei, *Liang Che ku k'an pen k'ao* (1940), vol. 34, 21/21b-22b; Lionel Giles, "Chinese Printing in the 10th Century," *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, 56:513-515 (July 1925).

<sup>5</sup> Stein, vol. 2, p. 1044-1045; vol. 4, pl. cii.

<sup>6</sup> Gregory Henderson and Leon Hurvitz, "The Buddha of Seiryôji," *Artibus Asiae: Curat Edisnem Alfred Salmony*, 19:5-55 (1956); Shu-ying, "Pei Sung k'o yin ti i fu mu k'o hua," *Wen Wu*, 1:29-30 (1962).

<sup>7</sup> Peking Library, *Chung-kuo pan k'o t'u lu* (Peking, 1961), vol. 1, p. 104; vol. 8, pl. 650.

<sup>8</sup> Hu Shih, "The Gest Oriental Library at Princeton University," *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, 15:113-141 (1954); "Chi Mei-kuo P'u-lin-ssu-tun

ta hsüeh ti Ko-ssu-te tung fang shu k'u tsang ching yüan pen," *Ta lu tsa chih*, 19:269-271 (November 1959).

<sup>9</sup> *Chung-kuo pan hua shih t'u lu*, comp. Cheng Chênto (20 vols., Shanghai, 1940).

<sup>10</sup> Max Loehr, Curator of Far Eastern Art at the Fogg Art Museum and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Professor of Oriental Art at Harvard University, has published an exhaustive study under the title *Chinese Landscape Woodcuts From an Imperial Commentary to the 10th-Century Printed Edition of the Buddhist Canon* (Cambridge, Mass., 1968), analyzing the motifs, style, and techniques of these woodcuts.

<sup>11</sup> 6/6a-9a.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 2/17b; Nagasawa Kikuya, "Eiri no Sô Kampon ni tsuite," *Shoshigaku*, 1:40-47 (1933).

<sup>13</sup> *Chung-kuo pan k'o t'u lu*, vol. 1, p. 104; vol. 8, pl. 649.

<sup>14</sup> Robert Poor, "Notes on the Sung Dynasty Archaeological Catalogs," *Archives of the Chinese Art Society of America*, 19:33-44 (1965).

<sup>15</sup> "Sung tai chi chin shu chi shu p'ing," *Ch'ing chu Ts'ai Yüan-pei hsien sheng liu shih wu sui lun wen chi*, 2:551-587 (1935).

<sup>16</sup> *Tu shu min ch'iu chi chiao cheng*, ed. Chang Yü (1926), 2B/4b-5b.

<sup>17</sup> Ch'en Chung-ch'ih, "Ying tsao fa shih ch'u t'an," *Wen Wu*, 2:12-17 (1962); Lü Fo-ting, "Sung Li Chieh Ying tsao fa shih," *Ta lu tsa chih*, 13:206-211 (1956).

<sup>18</sup> *Chung-kuo pan k'o t'u lu*, vol. 1, p. 105, pl. 652; *Ssu pu ts'ung k'an*, 1st series, 71/18ab.

Targets for a dart game. From the collected writings of Ou-yang Hsiu.



LIST OF CHINESE CHARACTERS  
FOR TERMS APPEARING IN THIS ARTICLE

Bodhisattva	Cheng Chen-to	<i>Chin kang ching</i>
菩薩	鄭振鐸	金剛經
Chang Shang-ying	Chi Chen-i	<i>Ch'in yu t'ang</i>
張商英	季振宜	勤有堂
Chang Ts'un-hui	Chi-lan	<i>Ching shih cheng lei pen ts'ao</i>
張存惠	季蘭	經史證類本草
Chang Yü	<i>Chi-sha tsang</i>	<i>Chiu she ko</i>
章鈺	穀砂藏	九射格
Ch'ao Kung-wu	<i>Chi shih an ts'ung shu</i>	<i>Ciōnen</i>
晁公武	吉石庵叢書	裔然
Ch'en Chen-sun	Chia	<i>Ch'ü-hsien</i>
陳振孫	賈	衢縣
Chen-chiang	<i>Chiao Ping-chen</i>	<i>Chuang Yen</i>
鎮江	焦秉貞	莊嚴
Ch'en Chung-ch'ih	<i>Ch'ien Shou-yu</i>	<i>Chün chai tu shu chih</i>
陳仲笛	潛說友	郡齋讀書志
Ch'en Hung-shou	Ch'ien Shu	<i>Chung-hsiu</i>
陳洪綬	錢佩	仲休
Ch'en Kao	Ch'ien Tseng	<i>Ch'ung hsiu Cheng-ho ching shih cheng lei pei yung pen ts'ao</i>
陳高	錢曾	重修政和經史證類備用本草
Ch'en Ning	Chien-yang	<i>Chung-kuo ku tai pan hua ts'ung k'an ch'u pien</i>
陳寧	建陽	中國古代版畫叢刊初編
Ch'en Po-kuang	<i>Chih chai shu lu chieh t'i</i>	<i>Chung kuo pan hua shih t'u lu</i>
陳伯廣	直齋書錄解題	中國版畫史圖錄
Ch'en Sheng	Chin-hua	
陳昇	金華	

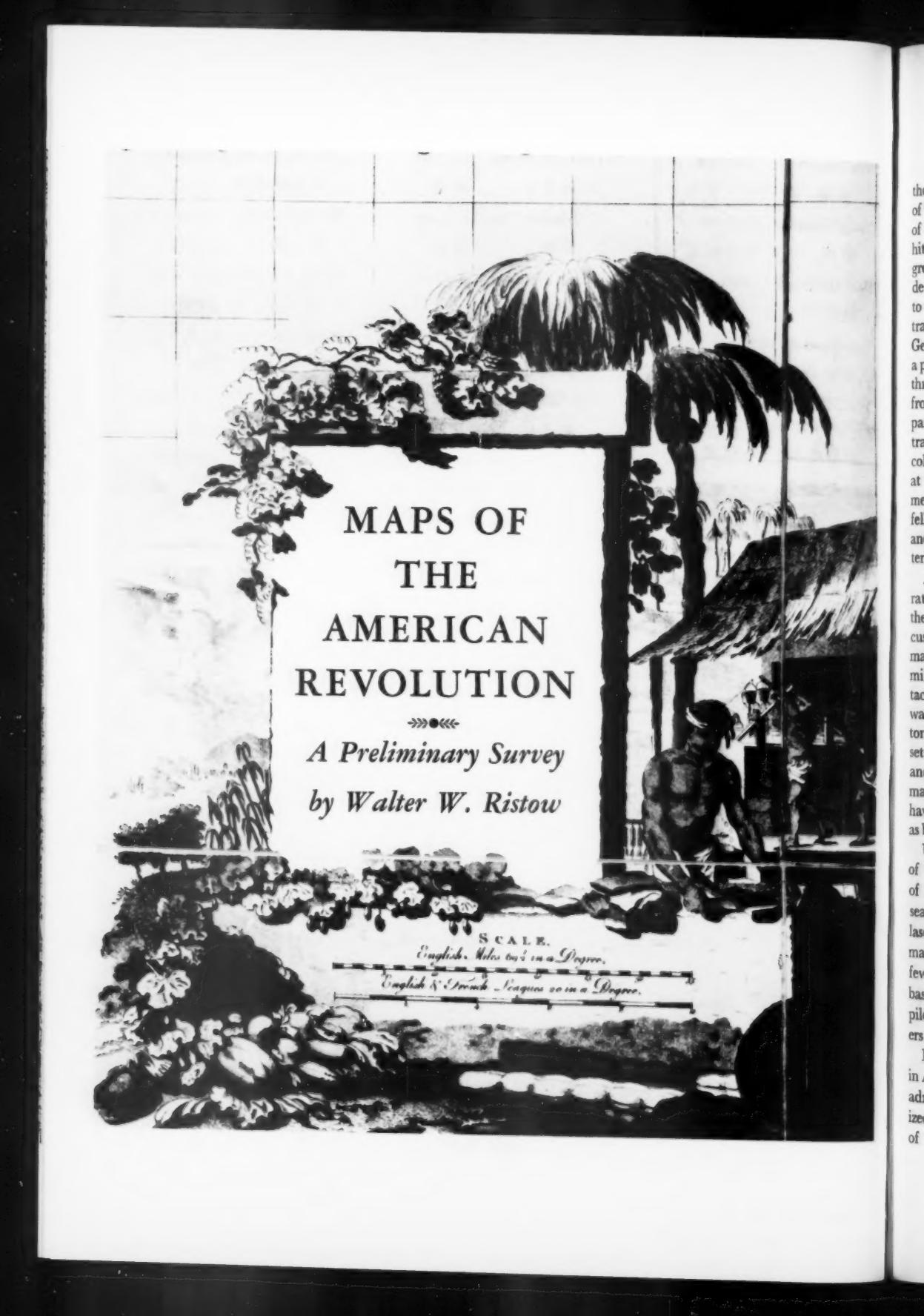
<i>Chung-kuo pan k'o t'u lu</i>	<i>K'ao ku t'u</i>	<i>Lo Chen-yü</i>
中國版刻圖錄	攷古圖	羅振玉
<i>Erh ya</i>	<i>Kao Wen-chin</i>	<i>Lou Shou</i>
爾雅	高文進	樓璡
<i>Fei hua</i>	<i>Keng chih t'u</i>	<i>lu</i>
屏畫	耕織圖	鹿；祿
<i>Fo kuo ch'an shih Wen-shu t'u tsan</i>	<i>Ku K'ai-chih</i>	<i>Lü Fo-ting</i>
佛國禪師文殊圖讚	顧愷之	呂佛庭
<i>Fu-chou</i>	<i>Ku lieh nü chuan</i>	<i>Lü Ta-lin</i>
撫州	古列女傳	呂大臨
<i>Hsin i hsiang fa yao</i>	<i>Ku tien wen hsüeh ch'u pan she</i>	<i>Mahāprajñā-pāramitā sutra</i>
新儀象法要	古典文學出版社	大般若波羅密多經
<i>Hsiung K'o</i>	<i>Kyōngju</i>	<i>Maitreya</i>
熊克	慶州	彌勒
<i>Hsü Ch'ien-hsiueh</i>	<i>Lei feng t'a</i>	<i>Mao Pang-han</i>
徐乾學	雷峰塔	毛邦翰
<i>Hu-chou</i>	<i>Li Chieh</i>	<i>Mei hua hsi shen p'u</i>
湖州	李誠	梅花喜神譜
<i>Hu Shih</i>	<i>Li Chih-shun</i>	<i>Miao fa lien hua ching</i>
胡適	李知順	妙法蓮華經
<i>Ich'ieh ju lai hsin pi mi ch'üan shen she li pao ch'ieh yin t'o lo ni ching</i>	<i>Liang Che ku k'an pen k'ao</i>	<i>Nagasawa Kikuya</i>
一切如來心秘密全身舍利寶 塗印陀羅尼經	兩浙古刊本考	長澤規矩也
<i>I-chou</i>	<i>Lin-an chih</i>	<i>Nieh Ch'ung-i</i>
益州	臨安志	叢崇義
<i>Juan Fu</i>	<i>Ling Chang</i>	<i>Nihon Shoshigakkai</i>
阮福	凌璋	日本書誌學會
<i>Jung Keng</i>	<i>Liu Chia</i>	<i>Ou-yang Hsiu</i>
容庚	劉甲	歐陽修
<i>K'ai pao tsang</i>	<i>Liu ching t'u</i>	<i>Ou-yang wen chung kung wen chi</i>
開寶藏	六經圖	歐陽文忠公文集
	<i>Liu Hsiang</i>	<i>P'ing-chiang fu</i>
	劉向	平江府

P'ing-shui	Sun Yu	Ts'ung shu	Wu
平水	孫祐	叢書	
Pulguksa	Sung Po-jen	T'u shu kuan hsüeh chi k'an	Ya
佛國寺	宋伯仁	圖書館學季刊	
Sākyamuni	Ta lu tsa chih	Tu shu min ch'iu chi	Ya
釋迦牟尼	大陸雜誌	讀書敏求記	
San li t'u	Ta sui ch'iu t'o lo ni	T'ung jen chen chiu ching	Ye
三禮圖	大隨求陀羅尼	銅人針灸經	
San-t'ai	T'ai p'ing hsing kuo	Wan chüan t'ang	Ye
三台	太平興國	萬卷堂	sh
Sāriputra	T'ang Shen-wei	Wang Fu	
舍利弗	唐慎微	王獻	
Shang shu t'u	T'ao Hsiang	Wang Huan	
尚書圖	陶湘	王喚	
Shih Yüan-chih	T'ien chu ling ch'ien	Wang Hui	
施元之	天竺靈籤	王回	
Shu lin ch'ing hua	T'ien lu lin lang shu mu	Wang Kuo-wei	
書林清話	天祿琳瑯書目	王國維	
Shuang kuei t'ang	T'ien ning ssu	Wang Wei-i	
雙桂堂	天寧寺	王惟一	
Sökkat'ap	Ting Yün-p'eng	Wang Wen-chao	
釋迦塔	丁雲鵬	王文詔	
Ssu k'u ch'üan shu	Ts'ai Chi	Wang Yüan-sun	
四庫全書	蔡駢	汪遠孫	
Ssu-ming	Tseng Ao	Wen-shu	
四明	曾燠	文殊	
Ssu pu ts'ung k'an	Tseng Kung	Wen wu	
四部叢刊	曾鞏	文物	
Su Sung	Tso hsiao chai	Wu-hsing	
蘇頌	坐嘯齋	吳興	
Subhūti	Tsuan t'u hu chu	Wu kou ching kuang ta t'o lo ni ching	
善觀	纂圖互註	無垢淨光大陀羅尼經	

Wu Yueh	Yen sheng ssu
吳 越	延聖寺
Yang Chia	Yin-hsien
楊 甲	鄧 縣
Yao Shun-jen	Ying Sung ch'ao
姚 舜 仁	影宋鈔
Yeh Te-hui	Ying tsao fa shih
葉 德 輝	營 造 法 式
<i>Yen ch'in tou shu san shih hsiang shu</i>	Yü Chih-an
演 禽 斗 數 三 世 相 書	余 志 安

Yü chih Pi tsang ch'üan
御 製 秘 藏 証
Yü Jen-chung
余 仁 仲
Yüan T'ien-kang
袁 天 綱
Yüan Yü
袁 玉
<i>Yung-lo ta tien</i>
永 樂 大 典





# MAPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

»»•»  
*A Preliminary Survey*  
by *Walter W. Ristow*

SCALE.

English. Miles six in a Degree.

English & French. Leagues six in a Degree.

Shortly after Washington took command of the Continental Army, he wrote to the President of the Congress on January 26, 1777, "The want of accurate Maps of the Country which has hitherto been the Scene of the War, has been a great disadvantage to me. I have in vain endeavored to procure them, and have been obliged to make shift, with such Sketches, as I could trace from my own Observations and that of Gentlemen around me."<sup>1</sup> His complaint reflects a problem that was to plague the American forces throughout the war. While the British benefited from a large accumulation of official maps prepared before the Revolution and a corps of well-trained and experienced military engineers, the colonists, as rebels, were dependent—particularly at first—on the maps and charts in general domestic use. Fortunately for Washington and his fellow officers, these maps were fairly numerous and varied, and some represented the best contemporary cartography.

As the United States prepares to commemorate its Bicentennial, the increased research into the Revolutionary War period has naturally focused on contemporary materials, including maps. Among the sources available for study are military surveys made before 1775, strategic and tactical maps prepared by both sides during the war, and documentary maps compiled for historic purposes within a few years of the peace settlement. Also important are the navigation and harbor charts, city and town plans, road maps, and general maps and atlases which may have been consulted by educated laymen as well as by military and political leaders.

Until the beginning of the 18th century, maps of the North American continent were largely of a general type and restricted to the eastern seaboard. Some of the large and decorative atlases published during the 17th century included maps of English and French America, but the few regional maps produced at the time were based on reconnaissance surveys or were compiled from crude, inaccurate sketches by explorers and unverified reports of natives.

In the first half of the 18th century settlements in America increased in number and size, colonial administrations were strengthened and centralized, and England and France fought for control of the continent. More and better maps were

needed, and British colonial cartography during these years received some encouragement and support from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Among the more noteworthy American maps published during the middle years of the 18th century were Henry Popple's *Map of the British Empire in America, With the French and Spanish Settlements Adjacent Thereto*, 1733, Lewis Evans' *Map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the Three Delaware Counties*, 1749, Evans' *General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America*, 1755, John Mitchell's *Map of the British and French Dominions in North America*, 1755, and Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's *Map of the Inhabited Part of Virginia Containing the Whole Province of Maryland*, . . . 1751. Because most of these maps were reprinted or issued in revised editions, they continued in service throughout the Revolutionary War period. Particularly distinguished is the Mitchell map, which some scholars consider the most important in American history because it was consulted by the American and English delegates while they were negotiating the Treaty of Peace in 1782 and 1783.

The French and Indian War, which was the American extension of the Seven Years' War, ended in 1763. Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, signed February 10, 1763, England acquired Florida from Spain and all of Canada as well as the part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River from France. For none of the former French and Spanish territories were there accurate maps or surveys. In 1764 the Board of Trade informed the King that "we find ourselves under the greatest difficulties arising from the want of exact surveys of these counties in America, many parts of which have never been surveyed at all and others so imperfectly that the charts and maps thereof are not to be depended upon." The Board recommended "in the strongest manner, that no time should be lost in obtaining accurate surveys of all Your Majesty's North American Dominions but more especially of such

*Cartouche from William Gerard De Brahm's Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia, published by Thomas Jefferys in 1757.*

Walter W. Ristow is Chief of the Geography and Map Division.

parts as from their natural advantages require our immediate attention."<sup>2</sup> The recommendation made specific reference to Atlantic Canada and East Florida.

The Board proposed, as a means of achieving its objectives, that the British possessions in North America "be divided into a Northern and Southern District with a Surveyor General of Lands to be appointed for each."<sup>3</sup> The detailed proposals were prepared by Capt. Samuel Holland, who had been engaged in conducting surveys of English Canada since 1758.

Born in the Netherlands in 1728, Holland had joined the Dutch Army at the age of 17 and attained the rank of lieutenant in the artillery. He emigrated to England in 1754 and shortly thereafter obtained a lieutenancy in the Royal Americans regiment, then being recruited. In America Holland's ability and skills, particularly in surveying and mapping, brought him steady promotion. He carried out surveys in parts of New France, New England, and in the Province of New York before and after the fall of Quebec to the English. His proposal for a scientific survey of Britain's American possessions was made to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1762. It was not unexpected, therefore, that Samuel Holland was named Surveyor General for the Northern District in March 1764.

In the same year, William Gerard De Brahm was appointed Surveyor General for the Southern District of North America. De Brahm, who was born in Germany in 1717, served in the army and achieved the rank of Captain Engineer. He resigned his military commission in 1748, however, probably for religious reasons, as he shortly afterward renounced the Catholic faith. With other German religious exiles, he settled in Georgia in 1751.

De Brahm's skill and experience as an engineer were in great demand in the newly settled lands of Georgia, and he was soon engaged in surveying and mapping operations. He was appointed one of two Surveyors General of the Colony of Georgia in 1754, and in the following year he received an interim appointment as Surveyor General of South Carolina. De Brahm's large

four-sheet *Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia* was published in London in 1757 by Thomas Jefferys. "In its accuracy for the coastal area and its thoroughness for the region covered," William Cumming rates this map as "far superior to any cartographical work for the southern district that had gone before."<sup>4</sup>

From 1764 to 1770 De Brahm and his assistants conducted surveys and prepared descriptions of Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia. His lengthy manuscript "Report of the General Survey in the Southern District of North America," as well as a number of large manuscript maps, is preserved in British archives; a somewhat modified copy of the report is in the collections of Harvard University's Houghton Library. De Brahm's surveys were utilized by Henry Mouzon for *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina, With Their Indian Frontiers*, published in 1775. Mouzon's map was used by military leaders of both the British and American armies during the Revolutionary War.

Few of the land surveys conducted under the direction of De Brahm and Holland were published, but many of them were preserved in the British Museum and in Great Britain's Public Record Office. The LC collections include photo-reproductions of many of these originals as well as of others of Revolutionary War interest. Some of the reproductions of manuscripts in the two British repositories are assembled in the several series of the *Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps*, edited by A. B. Hulbert (Phillips nos. 1191, 3664, 3665, 4468).<sup>5</sup>

The De Brahm and Holland surveys primarily covered land areas, but some included coastal regions, too, because the major colonial settlements were on or near the sea. Until the end of the 17th century British navigators used charts prepared by Dutch or French publishers. In 1669 John Seller, a London instrument manufacturer, introduced a series of chart books under the general title *The English Pilot*. Seller's idea was carried forward by William Fisher and John Thornton and their heirs, and editions of *The English Pilot* were published for over a century. The volume covering the coast of America from

*Although Samuel Holland complained of a "Want of Naval Assistance in the Survey," he was able to produce detailed topographical maps such as this one of Boston before the Revolution.*

part of  
57 by  
oastal  
ered,"  
perior  
n dis-

assist-  
ptions  
n. His  
l Sur-  
erica,"  
maps  
ewhat  
ections  
library  
Henry  
h and  
ntiers  
sed by  
erican

er the  
e pub-  
in the  
Public  
photo-  
as well.  
Some  
the two  
several  
raphs of  
Phillip

maril

coasta  
settle  
end o  
chart  
n 166

cture  
er th  
ea wa

John  
of The  
century  
a from

## Introduction

APLAN

OF THE

## BAY and HARBOR of BOSTON

*Surveyed agreeably to the*

*ORDERS and INSTRUCTIONS*

OF THE

*HONORABLE the LORDS COMMISSIONERS*

For

TRADE AND PLANTATIONS

Mr. HOLLAND Esq; His Majesty's Surveyor General of Land.

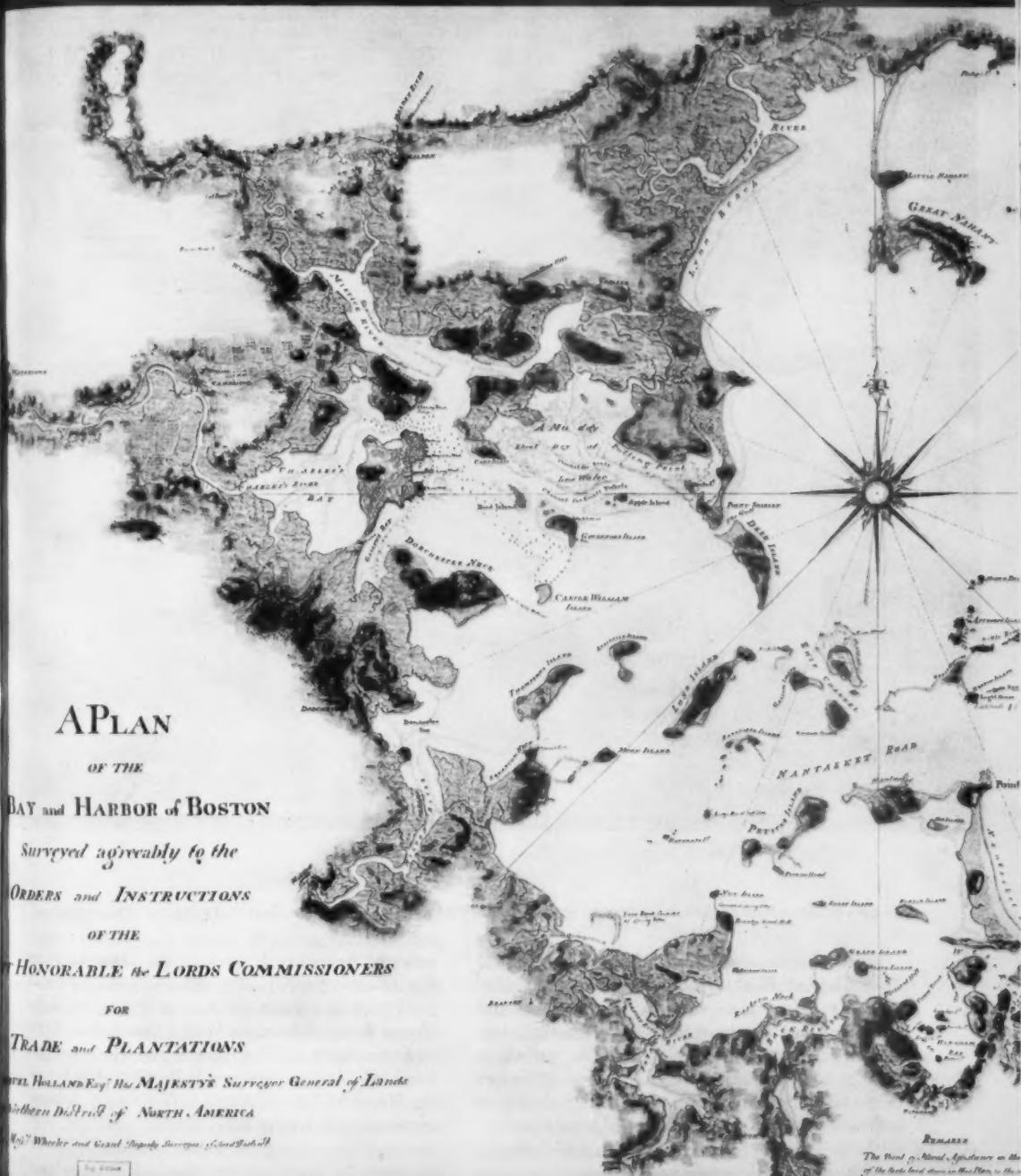
*Southern District of North America*

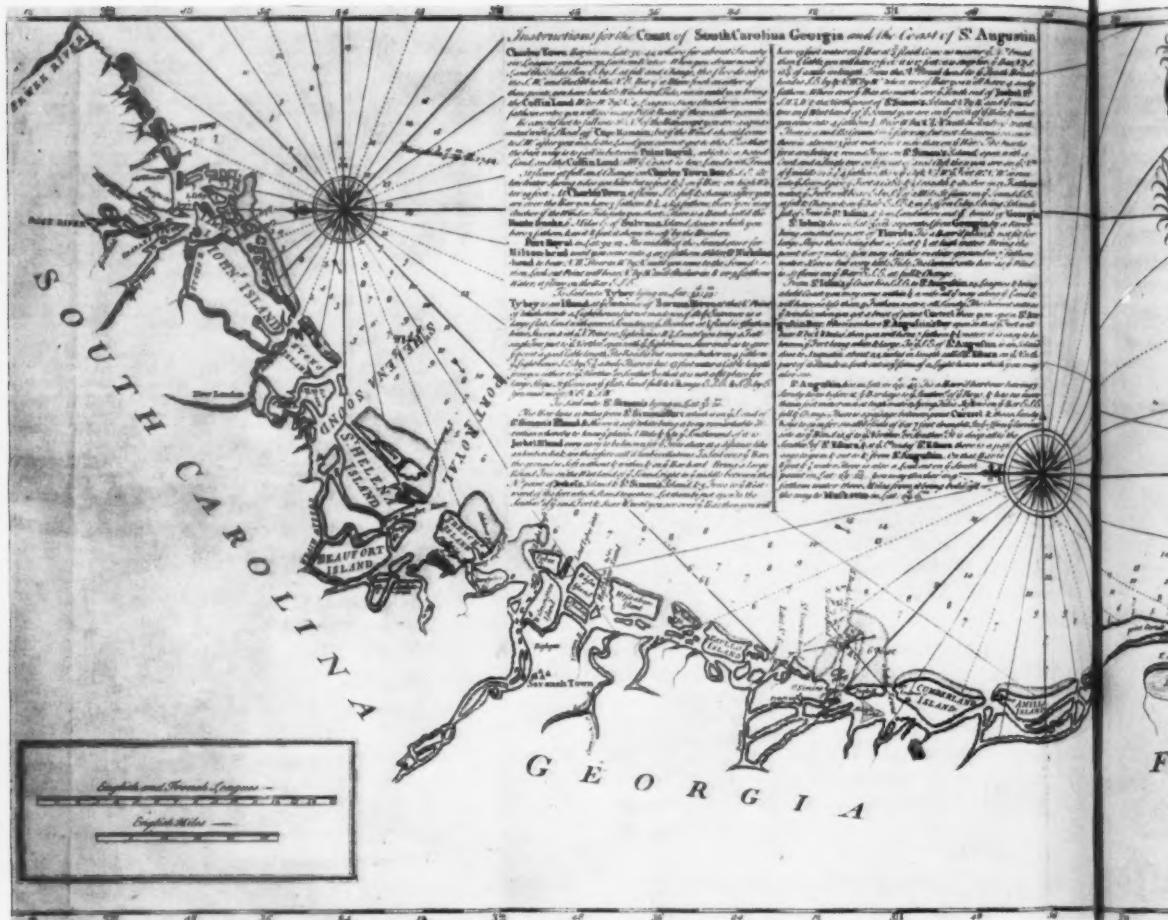
W. Wheeler and Grant, Agents for the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.

1900-1901

### PRELIMINARY

The word of Moral Agitation on the  
of the North land down in the Plan, in the  
the being Dependent on Surroundings. 3000



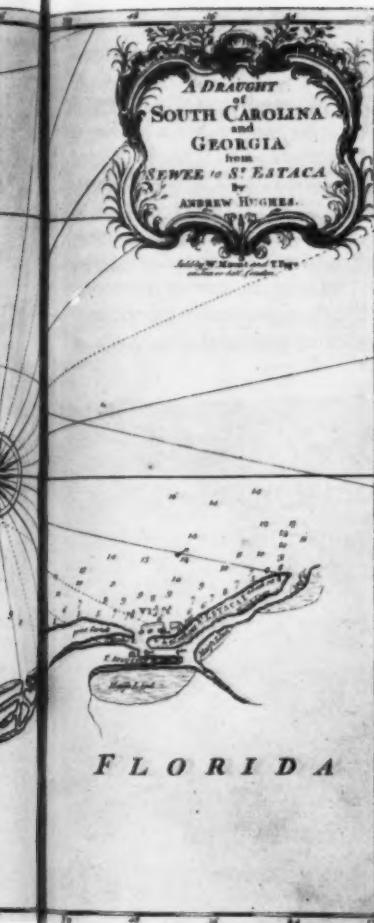


*A map from The English Pilot, typical of those used by navigators in American waters during the 18th century.*

Hudson Bay to the Amazon River, identified as *The English Pilot; the Fourth Book*, was published in 37 separate editions between 1689 and 1794.<sup>6</sup> Although the *Fourth Book* continued in use through the Revolutionary War period, it had serious limitations for navigation. Many of the charts, for example, were unaltered in new editions despite the availability of later surveys.

Before the conflict ended British naval officers had for their guidance a new and more accurate

series of American coastal charts. Designated as the *Atlantic Neptune*, the series was based for the most part on surveys conducted under the direction of Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres. Born in Switzerland in 1721, Des Barres emigrated to England as a young man. Following training at the Royal Military College in Woolwich, he was commissioned in the 60th Regiment which was destined for service in North America. In the Colonies he fought in the siege of Quebec and



subsequently conducted surveys and prepared maps, plans, and charts of cities, fortifications, and harbors.

Soon after the Treaty of Paris was signed, Rear Admiral Spry, commander of the British fleet in America, called to the Admiralty's attention the lack of good charts of the Atlantic coast and waters of North America. At his recommendation, from 1764 to 1775 Des Barres and a staff of assistants were occupied in carrying out extensive nautical surveys. During the next 10 years, with headquarters in London, Des Barres

Engraved title page from an Atlantic Neptune set.

directed a staff of 20 or more specialists in compiling maps from the survey sketches and data and in engraving copper plates for reproducing the charts. He also utilized coastal surveys prepared by other British military engineers, among them Samuel Holland.

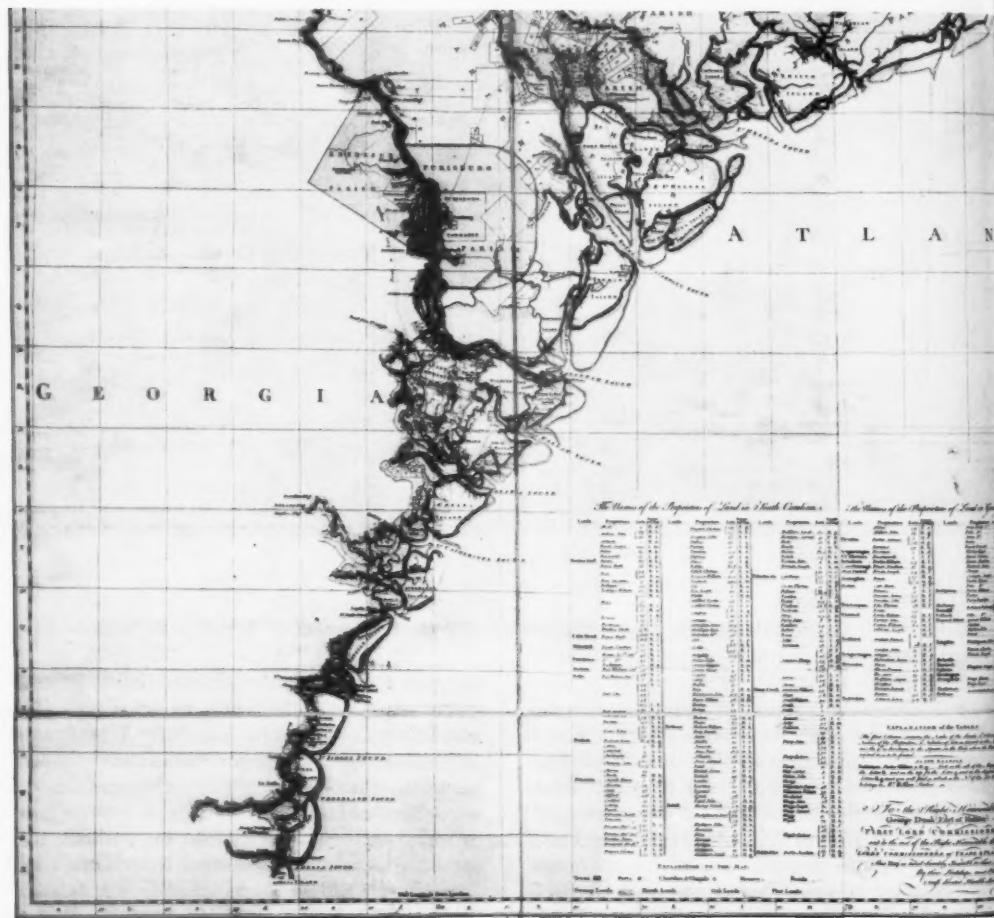
Some 250 charts covering the harbors and coasts of America between Nova Scotia and Florida were ultimately included in the *Atlantic Neptune*. The charts, which served the British

Navy effectively during the latter part of the Revolutionary War and for some years thereafter, are treasured today for their decorative beauty and cartographic excellence as well as for their historical interest.

*Atlantic Neptune* charts are most often preserved in bound volumes. Because charts were customarily assembled to order for a particular ship's captain, no two extant volumes are identical in contents. Also, because revisions were published for many of the charts, there are variant editions. The collections of the Geography and Map Division include 19 *Atlantic Neptune* sets, each in one to three volumes. The division

also has a number of separate *Neptune* charts, as well as four series of a facsimile edition which Barre Publishers of Barre, Mass., have been issuing since 1967.

More limited in coverage than *The English Pilot* and the *Atlantic Neptune* is *A Collection of Charts of the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador &c.*, published by Thomas Jefferys, 1765-68 (Phillips no. 1254).<sup>7</sup> The nine plates in this nautical atlas were based on original surveys by James Cook and Michael Lane. Cook, who received his early training in marine surveying from Samuel Holland, subsequently gained lasting fame for his explorations and discoveries in



the Pacific. The Library of Congress holds one of four recorded copies of the Cook-Lane *Collection of Charts*. A facsimile reproduction, from the original in the Library of the University of California at Los Angeles, was published under the title *James Cook, Surveyor of Newfoundland*, by David Magee of San Francisco in 1965 and is accompanied by a descriptive essay by R. A. Skelton. Captain Cook's hydrographic surveys in North America are also the subject of a paper written by R. A. Skelton and R. V. Tooley.<sup>8</sup>

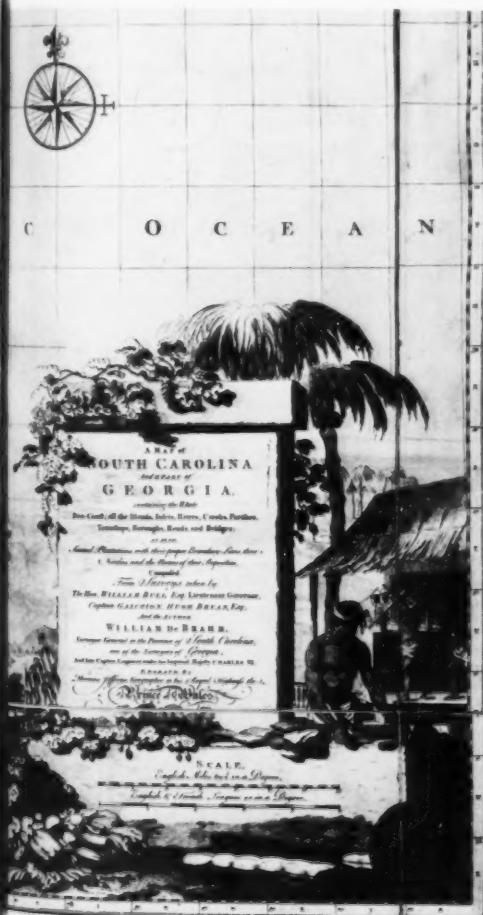
*Southern part of De Brahm's map, including the cartouche dominated by palm trees, fruit, and slaves.*

In 1777 Sayer and Bennett published *The North-American Pilot* in two volumes, most of the plates for which were engraved by Thomas Jefferys (Phillips no. 1209). Volume 1 covers "Newfoundland, Labadore, [and] the Gulf and River St. Laurence" and is based on original surveys by Cook and Lane. The second volume includes the coasts of "New England, New York, Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia, also the two Carolinas, and Florida." It was "drawn from original surveys, taken by Capt. John Gascoigne, Joshua Fisher, Jacob Blarney, and other officers and pilots in his Majesty's service."

By the beginning of the Revolution the hydrographic and topographic surveys by military and naval engineers in North America had generated a considerable body of cartographic compilation data. Some of the surveys, particularly those of the coasts, were engraved on copper plates from which maps and charts were printed. Others, in manuscript format, were deposited in official archives. Certain British publishers were privileged to draw upon the manuscripts, as well as upon cartographic publications, in compiling new maps and charts.

With survey data coming in regularly from engineers stationed in America and India, Britain's accelerating trade and commerce, and new techniques and instruments for surveying, drafting, and map reproduction, London had become one of the world's major map publishing centers by the middle of the century. Publisher of the De Brahm *Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia* and the Cook-Lane *Collection of Charts*, Thomas Jefferys has been called "one of the most significant map sellers of the mid-eighteenth century."<sup>9</sup> Jefferys' entree into map publishing seems to have been through engraving, and his name appears as engraver on many maps. He published his first map in 1737, and during the next two decades he was involved in various cartographical publishing activities, placing his major emphasis on maps of the British Isles. Some of his cartographic publications were independent endeavors; others were collaborative efforts with copublishers.

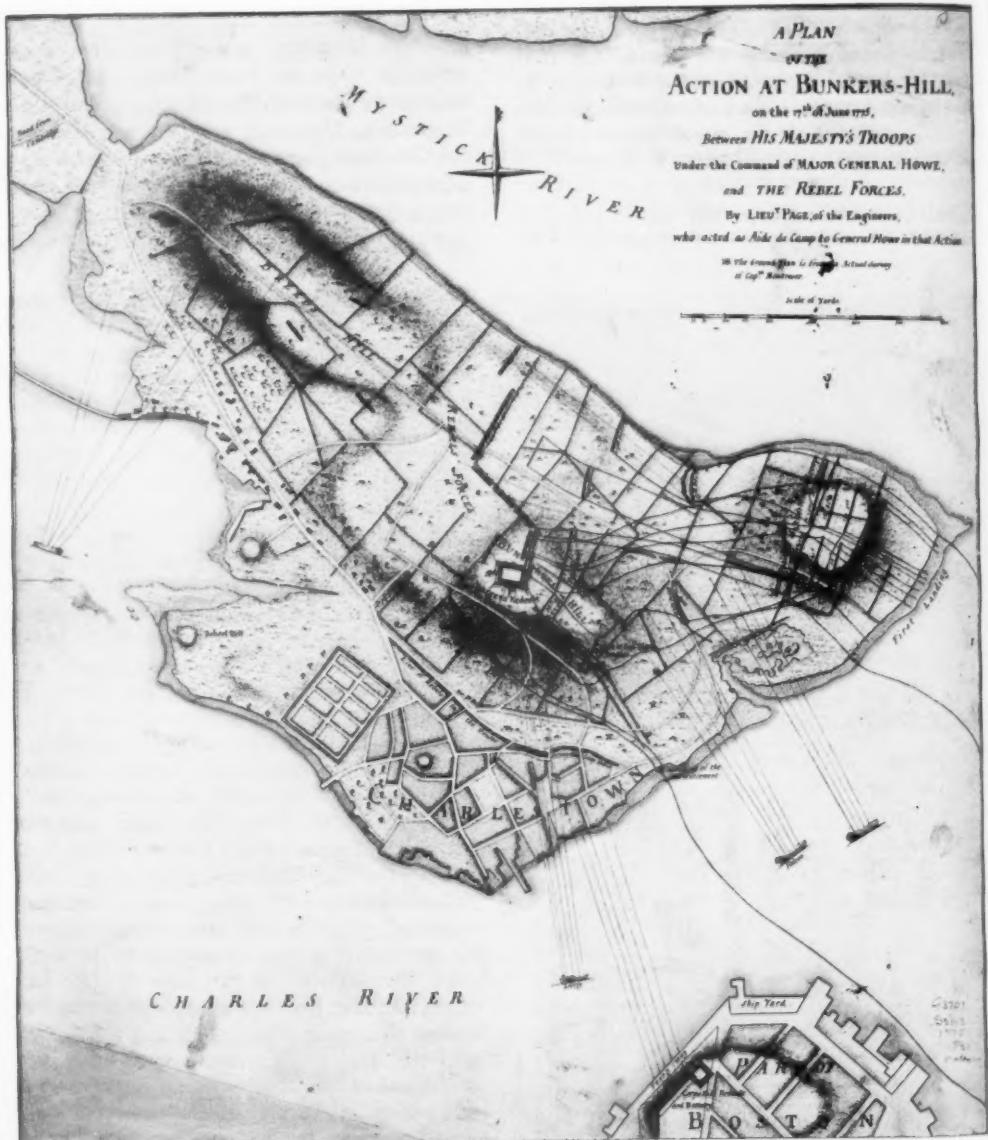
In the early 1750's, Jefferys added maps and charts of North America and the West Indies to his list of publications. Because of the success of



his early American cartographical works, such as *A New Map of Nova Scotia, and Cape Britain, and the Adjacent Parts of New England and*

*Canada, 1755*, Jefferys gained a reputation as an authority and specialist on American maps.

About 1757 Jefferys was appointed Geog-



The Battle of Bunker Hill was actually fought on the neighboring Breed's Hill. In this map from the Faden Collection, the location of the action is portrayed correctly, but the names of the hills are reversed.

rapher to the Prince of Wales, and when the latter became King George III in 1760, the map publisher was elevated to Geographer to the King. There was no salary associated with this office, nor did it give Jefferys a monopoly on publishing government maps and charts. It was, however, as J. Brian Harley notes, "a coveted mark of status amongst map-sellers, but, in itself, did not automatically confer special privilege in relation to government departments—only the right to retail maps to the King."<sup>10</sup> Skelton believed that as Geographer to the King Jefferys "enjoyed semi-official standing which gave him access to public documents and map-drafts for engraving and publication."<sup>11</sup>

Before the Revolution, few maps were engraved or printed in America. Local surveyors and mapmakers were dependent on European engravers and publishers to reproduce their maps. Thus, in the third quarter of the 18th century, a number of colonial cartographers—among them Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson as well as William De Brahm—had maps published by Jefferys.

After the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Jefferys again reversed his focus of interest to prepare surveys and maps of English counties. Harley believes that, because of the greater investments required for original surveys, this concentration on county maps was a major factor in Jefferys' bankruptcy in 1767.<sup>12</sup> By forming a series of partnerships with other publishers, he managed to continue in business until his death in 1771. A principal associate was Robert Sayer, with whom he collaborated in 1768 in the publication of *A General Topography of North America and the West Indies; Being a Collection of All the Maps, Charts, Plans, and Particular Surveys, That Have Been Published of That Part of the World, Either in Europe or America* (Phillips no. 1196). This comprehensive atlas of the American Colonies in the pre-Revolutionary period contains 100 maps on 109 sheets, compiled from Jefferys' earlier publications and from maps and charts prepared by other European cartographers.

Sayer purchased much of Jefferys' business stock after the latter's death. In a new partnership with John Bennett, Sayer published editions of Jefferys' *American Atlas: or a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America*

in 1775 (Phillips no. 1165), 1776 (Phillips no. 1166), 1778 (Phillips no. 3659a), and 1783 (Phillips no. 1169). The editions vary in size from 22 to 34 maps, a number of which duplicate some published earlier in *A General Topography*. A French edition of Jefferys' *American Atlas* was published in Paris about 1792 by G. L. Le Rouge (Phillips no. 1212).

In 1777 Sayer and Bennett also published new editions of Jefferys' works *The North-American Pilot* and *The West India Atlas* and, in 1778, of *The Western Neptune*. Of particular Revolutionary War interest is *The American Military Pocket Atlas*, published by Sayer and Bennett in 1776 (Phillips no. 1206), which according to its subtitle is "an approved collection of maps, both general and particular, of the British colonies, especially those which are now, or probably may be the theatre of war: taken principally from the actual surveys and judicious observations of engineers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collet, Maj. Holland, and other officers, employed in His Majesty's Fleet and Armies."

During the brief period between his bankruptcy and death, Jefferys apparently formed a partnership with William Faden, the young son of a prominent London printer. After Jefferys' death Faden carried on the map publishing business and later was also named Geographer to the King.<sup>13</sup> In 1777 Faden published *The North American Atlas, Selected from the Most Authentic Maps, Charts, Plans, &c. Hitherto Published* (Phillips nos. 1207 and 1208). The Geography and Map Division has two variant copies of the atlas, one containing 27 maps and the other, 23.

Like Jefferys, as Geographer to the King Faden had access during the Revolutionary War to many of the official manuscript military maps and battle plans. In 1793 he assembled a selection of maps which he published as the *Atlas of Battles of the American Revolution, Together With Maps Showing the Routes of the British and American Armies, Plans of Cities, Surveys of Harbors, &c., Taken During That Eventful Period by Officers Attached to the Royal Army*. The plates were subsequently acquired by the firm of Bartlett & Welford, which republished the atlas in 1845. The Library has a copy of the latter edition with 36 maps on 55 sheets (Phillips no. 1337).

In 1864 the Joint Library Committee of the U.S. Congress purchased from Edward Everett Hale a collection of manuscript and printed maps that had been gathered by William Faden in the course of his map publishing career. The Faden Collection, preserved in the Geography and Map Division, includes 101 maps (about half of them manuscript) that relate to Braddock's expedition, the French and Indian War, colonial America, and the Revolutionary War. There are brief descriptions of the individual items in a *Catalogue of a Curious and Valuable Collection of Original Maps and Plans of Military Positions Held in the Old French and Revolutionary Wars*, compiled by Hale and published at Boston in 1862.

Many individual maps and plans published in the decade or two before 1775 have utility in Revolutionary War studies. Of particular interest are maps of the separate Colonies and plans of the major cities. Descriptions of many of these can be found in several cartobibliographical publications.<sup>14</sup>

Although some of the military maps prepared during the war were published, many of them exist only in manuscript copies preserved in various archives and libraries in Great Britain, the United States, and several European countries. Reproduction facilities then available were limited to printing from copper engraved plates. There were no mechanical methods for duplicating maps in the field and hand copies were frequently made of military maps. As a result, duplicate or near-duplicate copies of manuscript maps may be found in different collections.

Washington's statement on the lack of accurate maps, referred to in the opening paragraph of this article, was followed by his recommendation that Robert Erskine be commissioned Geographer and Surveyor-General of the Continental Army. Congress approved the recommendation and Erskine entered on duty on July 27, 1777. He was well qualified for the position. A native of Scotland, Erskine was trained as a hydraulic engineer and had held various positions in his native country and England before emigrating to America in 1771 to manage an ironmaking plant in New Jersey for a group of British investors. When difficulties developed between England and her Colonies, Erskine's sympathies were with the latter.<sup>15</sup>

In a letter to Washington dated August 1, 1777, Erskine outlined procedures for mapping the country. "In planning [mapping] a country [he emphasized] a great part of the ground must be walked over, particularly the banks of Rivers and Roads, as much of which may be traced and laid down in three hours as could be walked over in one; or in other words a Surveyor who can walk 15 miles a day may plan 5 miles . . . six attendants to each surveyor will be proper; to wit, two chain-bearers, one to carry the instrument and three to hold flag staffs . . . Young gentlemen of Mathematical genius, who are acquainted with the principles of Geometry, and who have a taste for drawing would be the most proper assistants for a Geographer."<sup>16</sup> One of the first assistants recruited by Erskine was Simeon De Witt, a native of Ulster County, N.Y., and a graduate of Queens (now Rutgers) University. The Geographer's staff ultimately included some 20 or more surveyors, as well as a number of assistants.

Erskine's untimely death at the age of 45 occurred on October 2, 1780. He was succeeded as Geographer on December 4 by De Witt, who at the time had not yet celebrated his 24th birthday. For the next several years De Witt directed mapping operations for the Continental Army. A major assignment was mapping the roads from New Jersey to Virginia in anticipation of Washington's southern campaign, which culminated with Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.<sup>17</sup>

Maps prepared under the direction of Erskine and De Witt were not published in their original state, although Christopher Colles drew heavily on them in compiling *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America* in 1789.<sup>18</sup> The only considerable extant collection of Erskine-De Witt maps is preserved in the New-York Historical Society in New York City. They had been retained by De Witt following the war and were presented to the society in 1845 by his son, Richard Varick De Witt.<sup>19</sup> Photoreproductions of the collection are in the Library's Geography and Map Division, and there are some manuscript sketch maps in the Washington Papers in the Manuscript Division. Individual Erskine-De Witt maps are reportedly held in the J. Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City, in the Cornell University Library, and perhaps in other collections. The Papers of the Continental Con-

Detail  
hattan

gress,  
some,

De  
State

hostil  
revi

"tha  
actua  
such

at th  
state

Th  
to th  
1781

he w  
after

in t  
train

sup  
Pitt

sivel  
and

Indi

A  
Hut

cat  
tio

whi

of h

oni

Br

enc

sad

wea

Son

at

Gr

Son

in

sis

to

eq

qu

in

ho

Detailed manuscript map of the upper part of Manhattan Island, also from the Faden Collection.

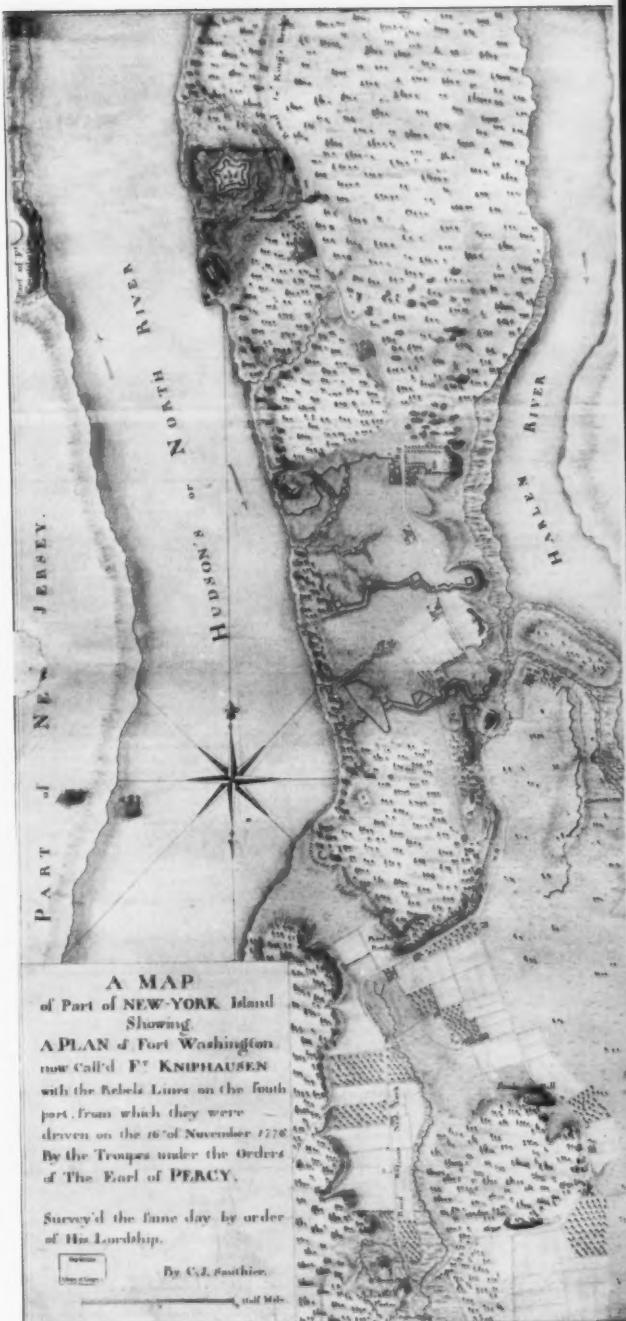
gress, in the National Archives, may also contain some Erskine-De Witt maps or sketches.

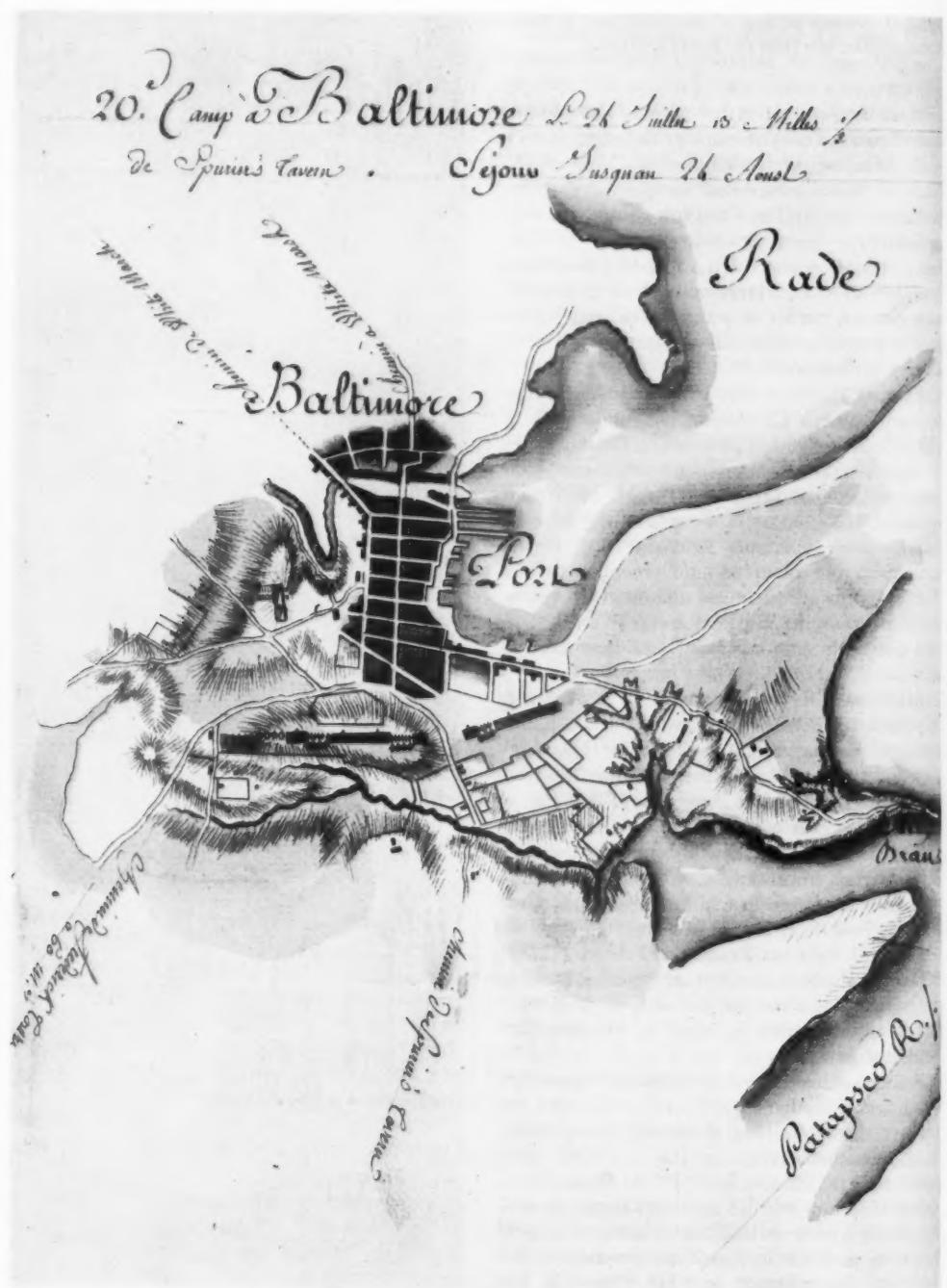
De Witt recommended that a "Map of the State of War in America" be published when hostilities ended. The Congress committee that reviewed the recommendation reported in 1783 "that though a map of the middle states from actual surveys on a large scale is much desired, such a work cannot in prudence be undertaken at the public expence in the present reduced state of our finances."<sup>20</sup>

Thomas Hutchins was appointed Geographer to the Southern Continental Army on May 4, 1781. Born in 1730 in Monmouth County, N.J., he was orphaned while in his teens and soon afterward joined the British Army. He served in the Ohio country and apparently received training and experience in engineering, for he supervised the planning and erection of Fort Pitt. Hutchins also traveled and surveyed extensively in Louisiana Territory and in West Florida and fought in a number of skirmishes with the Indians.

After the Revolutionary War broke out, Hutchins went to London to direct the publication of his pamphlet *A Topographical Description of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina*, which was published in London in 1778. Because of his sympathies with his fellow American colonists, he sought to sell his commission in the British Army. Imprisoned for alleged correspondence with Benjamin Franklin, then U.S. Ambassador to France, Hutchins was liberated after six weeks and went to France in February 1780. Some months later he sailed for America, landing at Charleston, where he joined Gen. Nathaniel Greene, commander in chief of Washington's Southern Army.

Because of his recognized status and reputation in surveying and mapping, and at his own insistence, Hutchins was designated Geographer to the Southern Army on July 11, 1781, with equal rank to Simeon De Witt. At Greene's request, Hutchins and his assistants began surveying Georgia early in 1782. He contracted a fever, however, and was incapacitated for most of the summer. He returned to Philadelphia in the





French encampments on the march from Yorktown to Boston in 1782 were sketched and compiled in an atlas by cartographers under Rochambeau.

spring of 1783, after an unproductive year in the South.<sup>21</sup> No Revolutionary War maps prepared by Hutchins or under his direction are known to exist. Following passage of the Land Ordinance of 1785, he was appointed Geographer to the United States and filled this position with distinction until his death in 1789.

Little has been written or published about the Continental Army geographers and cartographers and little of their work remains. In 1966 Dr. Peter Guthorn, a surgeon by profession, published a small volume entitled *American Maps and Map Makers of the Revolution* (Monmouth, N.J.). It includes brief biographical sketches and cartographic contributions for some 50 mapmakers. Revolutionary War maps by American mapmakers in 20 or more U.S. depositories are recorded.

Guthorn includes in his listing European engineers who served in the Continental Army but omits the mapmakers with the French expeditionary forces under Comte de Rochambeau, Comte d'Estaing, and Comte de Grasse. In the Library's Geography and Map Division are collections of manuscript maps associated with D'Estaing and Rochambeau.

The operations of the French fleet under the command of Comte d'Estaing are represented in 20 skillfully executed sepia manuscript maps and views in the Ozanne Collection. Although not signed, they are ascribed to Pierre Ozanne because they resemble in style other signed works by this artist-cartographer. He was commissioned "sous-ingénieur constructeur" to accompany the D'Estaing expedition to America. His drawings show the French fleet sailing out of the Mediterranean Sea and in various actions along the coast of North America and the West Indies. Of particular interest are a view and map depicting the siege of Savannah on February 7 and 8, 1779; the view of Savannah was reproduced on the cover of the July 1966 *Quarterly Journal*.

In 1883 Congress purchased, for the collections of the Library of Congress, the journals, letters, papers, and maps of the Comte de Rochambeau, general of the French Army in America. Cartographic items in the Geography

and Map Division include 38 original manuscript maps carefully drawn by French military engineers, 31 printed maps, and a manuscript atlas with plans of 54 encampments of the French Army on its march from Yorktown to Boston between July 1 and December 2, 1782. The plans in the atlas are listed, under entry 1335, in volume 1 of Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

Photocopies of 34 maps in the journals of Comte de Rochambeau were purchased by the Library in 1938 from Rochambeau descendants in Tours, France. They portray the French camps on the march from Providence to Williamsburg, June 10 to September 26, 1781.

In June 1970 the Library acquired color reproductions of 10 Rochambeau maps from a manuscript atlas entitled *Atlas de la guerre de l'Amérique*, in the collections of the Bibliothèque Historique de la Marine, Paris. Additional Rochambeau manuscript maps are known to be in the collections of Princeton University Library, in the private collection of Paul Mellon, Upperville, Va., and in several official French archives. The Karpinski Collection in the Geography and Map Division consists of photoreproductions of manuscript maps relating to America in French, Spanish, and Portuguese archives. A number of Revolutionary War items are among the map reproductions from official collections in France.

The British Army's superior cartographic resources are reflected in the more extensive extant collections of British Revolutionary War maps. Throughout the conflict, English commanders sent copies of campaign and battle maps to the War Office and often also to King George III, who was an enthusiastic map collector. Some of the maps were engraved and published by such private publishers as William Faden to keep the British public informed on the progress of the war. Many of the official manuscript maps are preserved in the British Museum and in the collections of the Colonial Office (now in the Public Record Office). They are described in catalogs published by these libraries.<sup>22</sup>

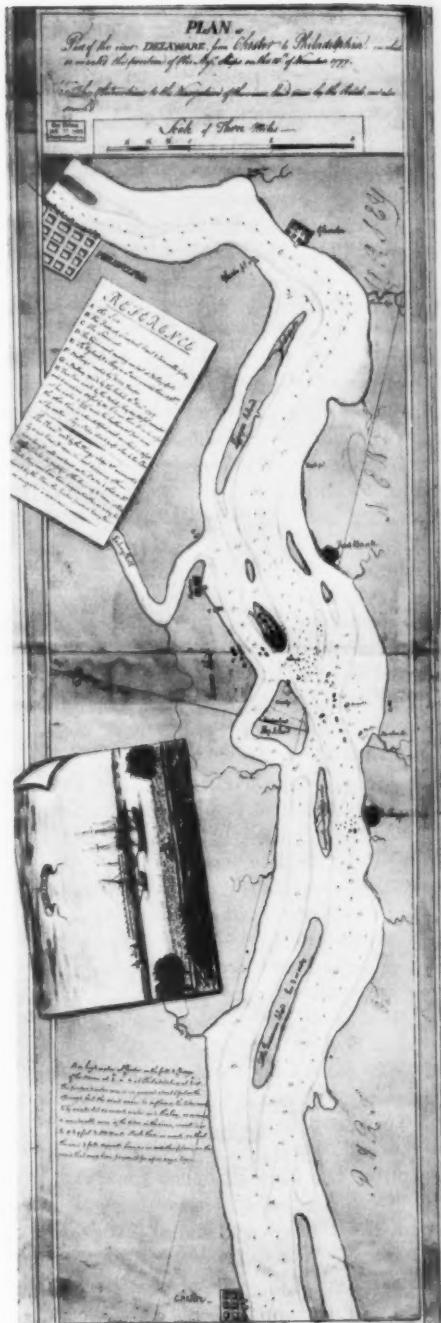
Many Revolutionary War maps, like this one from the Howe Collection, are distinguished by decorative as well as cartographic detail.

The English Army in America was successively headed by four commanders in chief: Thomas Gage, 1763 to 1775, William H. Howe, 1776 to 1778, Henry Clinton, 1778 to 1782, and Guy Carleton, who assumed command after Yorktown. Charles Cornwallis and John Burgoyne commanded the southern and northern regions respectively. The British fleet, from 1776 to 1778, was in the charge of Adm. Richard Howard Howe, older brother of Gen. William Howe.

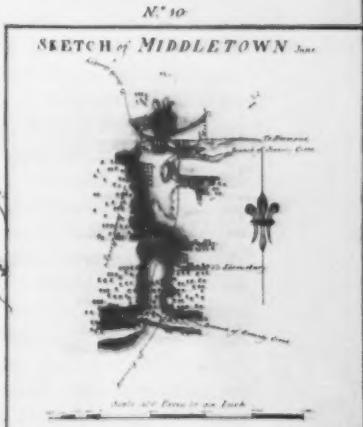
Most of the British commanders retained in their personal possession copies of manuscript journals, letters, reports, and maps relating to their service in America. A number of these manuscript collections have been acquired by American libraries. In 1905 the Library of Congress purchased the Admiral Richard Howe Collection from surviving members of the family. Howe cartographic items now in the Geography and Map Division include 72 manuscript maps and charts of various regions along the Atlantic Coast and in the West Indies and the Philippine Islands. Most of the maps and charts bear on Howe's actions before the war, but a few may have been used by the admiral in naval operations off Philadelphia and New York City during the Revolution.

The largest group of British headquarters maps in the United States is in the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The rich holdings include manuscript papers and maps which belonged to General Gage and General Clinton. Printed catalogs have been published which describe these maps as well as other manuscript Revolutionary War maps in the collections of the Clements Library.<sup>23</sup> Photoreproductions of many of the manuscripts from the above collections are in the files of the Geography and Map Division.

Dr. Guthorn has in process a book about British maps and mapmakers of the Revolution, which will be a companion volume to his monograph on American mapmakers. A publication date has not yet been announced. The only known large body of Revolutionary War maps prepared by German mercenaries who fought



SKETCH of Part of the Road from FREEHOLD to MIDDLE TOWN shewing the SKIRMISH  
between the Rear of the BRITISH ARMY under the Command of his Excellency Gen<sup>t</sup> Sir HENRY CLINTON  
and the advanced Corps of the REBEL ARMY June 20. 1776. by Hills



Manuscript sketch in an atlas of military maps of New Jersey, by John Hills, an assistant engineer with the British Army.

with the British is in the Hessischen Staatsarchivs, Marburg/Lahn, Germany (DFR).

Printed and manuscript maps by both American and British cartographers are described in Coolie Verner's *Maps of the Yorktown Campaign, 1780-1781, a Preliminary Checklist of Printed and Manuscript Maps Prior to 1800*, published in London as number 18 (1965) in the Map Collectors' Series. The list is preceded by a brief essay, "The Southern Campaign in Virginia."

In addition to atlases, collections, and photo-

reproductions, the Library's Geography and Map Division has a number of individual manuscript and printed maps of the Revolutionary War period. Included are manuscripts by John Montresor, who was Chief Engineer under General Clinton, John Hills, and other British military surveyors and mapmakers. The Library's collections can be consulted in the Geography and Map Reading Room, and photoreproductions may be ordered of the originals. Orders for reproductions of originals in other repositories must be placed with the owner library.

There is as yet no comprehensive published list of the Library's Revolutionary War maps. Within the past year a project was initiated to catalog contemporary manuscript and printed maps in the MARC map system, the Geography and Map Division's computerized map cataloging program. An annotated list of Revolutionary War maps is to be compiled as part of the Library's Bicentennial publication program. It is also contemplated that facsimile reproductions of noteworthy and attractive maps will be published.

Attention is called to the many Revolutionary War maps which were published in contemporary English and American newspapers and magazines. Worthy of examination among British journals are the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, *London Magazine*, *Political Magazine*, and *Universal Magazine*. The *Massachusetts Magazine* (Boston), *New York Magazine*, *Pennsylvania Magazine* (Philadelphia), and *Columbian Magazine* (Philadelphia) are among American journals which published maps during the war. Many histories, biographies, and atlases published during the past 200 years include cartographic illustrations relating to the Revolution, as do hundreds of articles published in professional journals over this period. David S. Clark has compiled a useful index to such maps.<sup>24</sup>

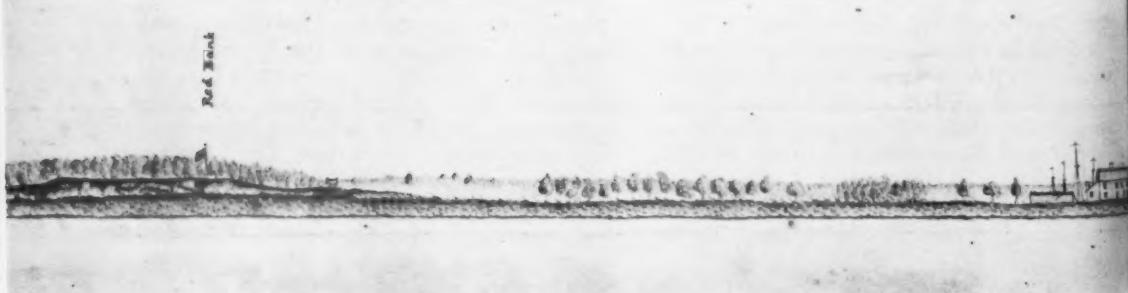
One might assume that all Revolutionary War maps had been deposited in official archives and libraries during the past two centuries. It is interesting to note, therefore, that some original cartographic records of this period still come to hand from time to time. In 1968, for example, the British Museum purchased the Royal United Services Institution Map Collection.<sup>25</sup> This was

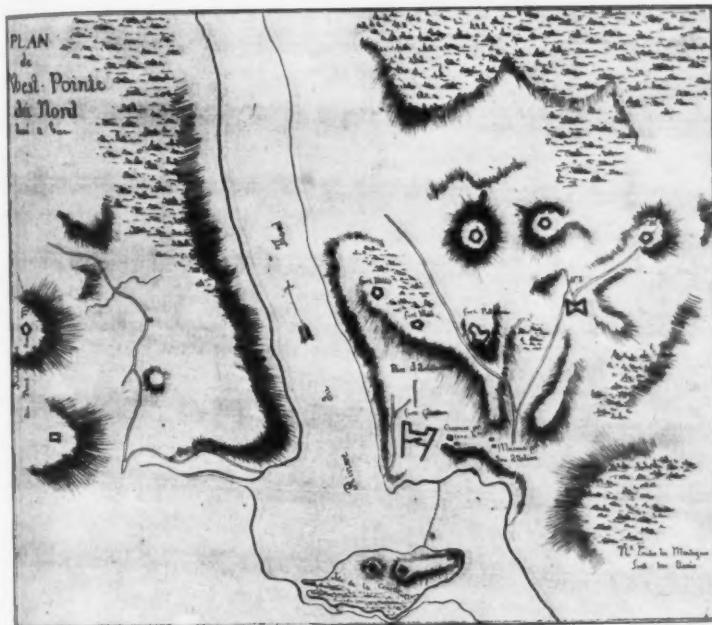
described as the "largest purchase of maps in [the Museum's] history" and the "most important archive of military maps [recently] in private hands."

Included in that acquisition is the Amherst Collection, which was presented to the institution in 1861 by the third Baron Amherst, the grandnephew of Field Marshal Jeffrey Amherst, commander in chief of the British forces in North America from 1758 to 1763. There are some 130 maps and plans relating to Amherst's North American command in this collection, and the Sir Augustus Frazier Collection, also part of the R.U.S.I. accession, reportedly includes a number of maps of American Revolution interest.

In the August 1969 issue of *American Heritage*, Prof. and Mrs. William P. Cumming called attention to a collection of about 50 Revolutionary War maps in the private library of the present Duke of Northumberland.<sup>26</sup> The personal collection of Hugh, Earl Percy, who was with the British Army in America from 1774 to 1777, the maps are mainly in manuscript format and show the battle terrain of several engagements of the American Revolution. Most of the maps were drawn on the scene, on the day of the battle, or immediately following. Colonel Percy was at Lexington and accompanied General Howe when the latter evacuated Boston and sailed to Halifax. Percy again served under Howe in New York and commanded the troops that captured Fort Washington. Later he was promoted to lieutenant-general and placed in charge at Newport, R.I., until he returned to England in 1777.

While this paper was in preparation the Geography and Map Division purchased a manuscript map of West Point showing military fortifications.





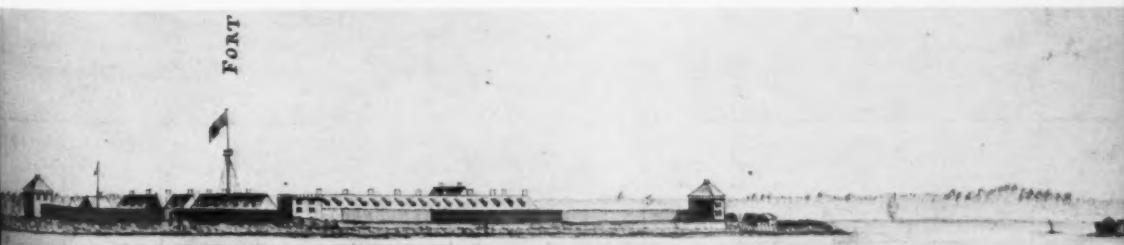
West Point was also considered an important link in the American defenses. This recently acquired sketch map by Deuxponts clearly indicates the strengths of the post—the general topography, the system of fortifications, and even the heavy chain stretched across the river to block navigation.

The fort on Mud Island, drawn here by John Montresor, was an important Delaware River defense point. Razied by British gunfire on November 16, 1777, and abandoned, it was later rebuilt and named Fort Mifflin after the British left Philadelphia.

The pen and ink map, which bears the title *Plan de West-Pointe du Nord levé a Vue*, is ascribed to Col. Christian Marquis de Deuxponts. He and his brother William were among the young military engineers who served with the French forces in America. Deuxponts probably drew the West Point map in 1781. It is known that he visited West Point with Lafayette on January 13, 1781. Shortly thereafter the Deuxponts marched south with their "Royal Deuxponts" regiment to participate in the Battle of Yorktown.

The new acquisition very closely resembles a

manuscript *Plan de West-Pointe du Nord*, which has been in the division's collections for more than 60 years. Both maps embrace the same area and present the same terrain and cultural features. The earlier acquisition is more finished cartographically, and escarpments, forest areas, and the Hudson River are portrayed with appropriate water colors. On the recent purchase the respective features are shown with black ink sketches and shading. Similarity in lettering on the two maps suggests that both are from the hand of Deuxponts.



It is hoped that renewed interest in the Revolutionary War will bring to light other contemporary maps and records which may now lie, lost or forgotten, in some old chest or attic. It should also stimulate librarians and curators to compile and publish bibliographies and catalogs of maps of the Revolution, hitherto unrecorded, which are now preserved in obscure archives and libraries in various parts of the country.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> George Washington, *Writings*, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick (Washington, 1931-44), vol. 7, p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> As quoted by Louis De Vorsey, Jr., in "William Gerard De Brahm: Eccentric Genius of Southeastern Geography," *Southeastern Geographer*, 10:21-29.

<sup>3</sup> As quoted in Don W. Thomson's *Men and Meridians, the History of Surveying and Mapping in Canada* (Ottawa, 1966), vol. 1, p. 100.

<sup>4</sup> William P. Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps, With an Annotated Check List of Printed and Manuscript Regional and Local Maps of Southeastern North America During the Colonial Period* (Chapel Hill, 1962), p. 54.

<sup>5</sup> *Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps*, selected and edited by Archer Butler Hulbert. Ser. I, 5 vols. Reproductions from British Museum (Cleveland, 1904-8). Phillips nos. 1191, 3664. Ser. II, 5 vols. Reproductions from British Museum ([Harrow, England] 1909-12). Phillips no. 3665. Ser. III. Reproductions from the Colonial Office Library ([London] 1914-16). Phillips no. 4468.

<sup>6</sup> See Coolie Verner, *A Carto-bibliographical Study of the English Pilot, the Fourth Book* (Charlottesville, 1960).

<sup>7</sup> Phillips numbers refer to atlas titles and tables of contents in *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, by Philip Lee Phillips (Washington, 1909-22), 4 vols.

<sup>8</sup> Published as Map Collectors' Series, vol. 4, no. 37 (London, 1967).

<sup>9</sup> J. Brian Harley, "The Bankruptcy of Thomas Jefferys: An Episode in the Economic History of Eighteenth Century Map-making," *Imago Mundi*, 20:27 (1966). This paper includes excellent information on Jefferys' life and career.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 37.

<sup>11</sup> Skelton's introductory essay to the facsimile *James Cook, Surveyor of Newfoundland* (San Francisco, 1965), p. 27.

<sup>12</sup> Harley, p. 46.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 47.

<sup>14</sup> In addition to *The Southeast in Early Maps* by

Cumming, the following general cartobibliographies are particularly recommended:

British Museum, Department of Printed Books, *Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts, and Plans* (London, 1967), 12 vols. Photolithographic edition complete to 1964.

William P. Cumming, *The British Cartography of Eighteenth-century North America* (Chicago, in press).

Emerson D. Fite and Archibald Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps Delineating American History From the Earliest Days Down to the Close of the Revolutionary War* (Cambridge, 1926). Reprinted in 1969 by Dover Publications and by Arno Press, New York.

Philip Lee Phillips, *A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress* (Washington, 1901). Reprinted in 1967 by Burt Franklin, New York, and by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Ltd., Amsterdam.

R. V. Tooley, *North American City Plans*, Map Collectors' Series, no. 20 (London, 1965).

<sup>15</sup> For a detailed biography of Erskine see Albert Henry Heusser's *George Washington's Map Maker; a Biography of Robert Erskine*, edited with an introduction by Hubert G. Schmidt (New Brunswick, N.J. [1966]).

<sup>16</sup> George Washington papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

<sup>17</sup> See Walter W. Ristow's "Simeon De Witt, Pioneer American Cartographer," *Surveying and Mapping*, 30:239-255 (June 1970).

<sup>18</sup> Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America*, edited by Walter W. Ristow (Cambridge, 1961). First published in 1789.

<sup>19</sup> See New-York Historical Society, *Proceedings*, 1845, p. 21.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Continental Congress, *Journal*, edited by Gaillard Hunt (Washington, 1922), vol. 25, p. 711.

<sup>21</sup> Anne M. Quattrochi, "Thomas Hutchins, 1730-1789" (Pittsburgh, 1944). Ph.D. dissertation on microfilm.

<sup>22</sup> British Museum, Department of Manuscripts, *Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans, and of the Typographical Drawings in the British Museum* (London, 1961), vol. 3, pt. 2.

Colonial Office of Great Britain, *Catalogue of Maps, Plans, and Charts in the Library of the Colonial Office* (London, 1910).

<sup>23</sup> Randolph G. Adams, *British Headquarters Maps and Sketches Used by Sir Henry Clinton While in Command of the British Forces Operating in North America During the War for Independence, 1775-1782* (Ann Arbor, 1928).

Lloyd A. Brown, "Manuscript Maps in the William L. Clements Library," *The American Neptune*, 1:1-8 (no. 2, 1941).

Michigan University, *Guide to the Manuscript Maps*

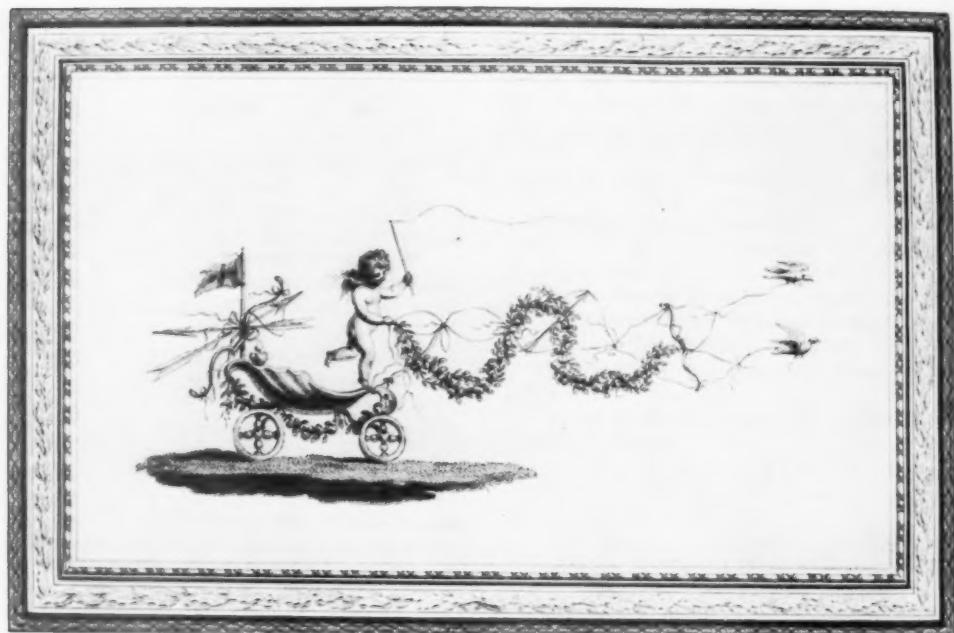
in the William L. Clements Library, compiled by Christian Brun (Ann Arbor, 1959).

<sup>21</sup> David Sanders Clark, *Index to Maps of the American Revolution in Books and Periodicals Illustrating the Revolutionary War and Other Events in the Period 1763-1769* (Washington, 1969).

<sup>22</sup> Helen Wallis and Sarah Jeacock, "Royal United Services Map Collection," *The Cartographic Journal*, 7:39-40 (June 1970).

<sup>23</sup> William P. and Elizabeth G. Cumming, "The Treasure of Alnwick Castle," *American Heritage*, 22:23-33 (August 1969).

# Putti, Jinn, and Tritons



## RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE RARE BOOK DIVISION

by *Frederick R. Goff*

Fables, poetry, prayers, and biography, texts on ornithology, botany, and gold mining, a mini Gettysburg Address, a Lincoln life mask, and a translation by T. S. Eliot, along with designs by a princess and engravings after Dürer, may be found among recent gifts and purchases in the Rare Book Division.

### *The Rosenwald Collection*

The year that has just passed commemorated the 500th anniversary of the introduction of the printing press into France. It seemed singularly appropriate, therefore, that the Rosenwald Collection secure a fine French illustrated book to

mark  
books  
editio  
Du F  
issue  
acqui  
of Th  
totus  
which  
Cens  
B-12  
for 1  
the I  
has b

Bo  
wood  
the z  
vious  
been  
ident  
ican  
into  
Colle  
of st  
appe  
tione  
Ven  
Oct  
orig  
in th  
rang  
in th  
Ti

has  
lecti  
title  
but  
Eren  
Fran  
series  
duri  
of li  
Crus

WOO

From  
writi  
serie  
Geo

Fred

mark the event. As a matter of fact, two such books were acquired. One of these, the Lyons edition of *La Mer des histoires*, printed by Jean Du Pré in 1491, was described in last October's issue of the *Quarterly Journal*. A more recent acquisition is another Lyons imprint, a fine copy of Thomas Bricot's *Textus abbreviatus in cursum totius physices et metaphysicorum Aristotelis*, which is dated the ides of April 1486 (Third Census of *Incunabula in American Libraries*, B-1202). Actually the year must be a misprint for 1496, since this appears to be a reprint of the Paris edition dated 1494, a copy of which has been in the Library's possession for 40 years.

Both editions are illustrated with interesting woodcuts, including one depicting the signs of the zodiac. The cuts in the Lyons edition obviously derive from the Paris originals but have been reengraved. The printer is not named or identified. The only other copy recorded in American ownership is located in the Henry E. Huntington Library. The copy now in the Rosenwald Collection is in a nearly contemporary binding of stamped brown calf. Of further interest is an appended copy of Antonius Andreea's *Quaestiones super metaphysicam Aristotelis*, printed at Venice by Joannes and Gregorius de Gregorii on October 15, 1495 (Third Census, A-586). The original owner, who must have been interested in the metaphysics of Aristotle, obviously arranged for the two works to be bound together in this single volume.

The earliest printed 16th century work that has recently been added to the Rosenwald Collection is a missal prepared, according to its title page, for the use of the Church of Rome but actually adapted for the use of the Order of Eremites. Printed at Venice for Nicolaus de Frankfordia in 1501, it is the first in an extensive series of missals produced by Petrus Liechtenstein during his long and successful career as a printer of liturgies. The customary full-page cut of the Crucifixion precedes the Canon, and 21 small woodcuts are scattered throughout the text. A

*From The Birth and Triumph of Love, the poem written by Sir James Bland Burges as a setting for a series of drawings by Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III. See page 224.*

Frederick R. Goff is Chief of the Rare Book Division.

later and more elaborate edition of the missal with text prepared for the use of the diocese of Freising, also printed by Liechtenstein and dated 1520, was added to the Rosenwald Collection during the year. Like the edition of 1507, discussed last October in this journal, the numerous woodcut initial letters are in several sizes and have interchangeable centers depicting Biblical scenes and personalities. Large woodcuts of the Virgin and the infant Christ between Saints Corbinian and Sigismund are included. The arms of the Bishop appear on the title page. The Canon of six leaves that originally accompanied the text is no longer present; instead an eight-leaf Canon printed on vellum has been supplied from another missal printed by Sebald Mayer in Dillingen in 1555. This substituted Canon contains a striking Crucifixion cut executed by Mathias Gerung, a well-known German artist and engraver. The modern binding of brown morocco is richly stamped in blind with the super ex libris of Stirling-Maxwell on both the front and back covers in gilt.

Three other Venetian books also belong to the early years of the 16th century, an Ovid of 1512, the *Opera* of Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius of 1520, and an edition of Plutarch's lives printed in 1525. The text of the Ovid is the *Epistolae Heroides* with three commentaries, printed by Joannes Tacuinus de Tridino and dated May 13, 1512. This edition is described in Max Sander's *Le livre à figures italien depuis 1467 jusqu'à 1530* (1941) under number 5272, based upon the copy of the original in the Biblioteca Corsiniana in Rome. At the top of the title page is a large woodcut of the author with two of the commentators, first used in the Persius of 1494 with different captions, and at the bottom a smaller cut of John the Baptist. The recto of the first leaf of text is surrounded by a stunning black Renaissance border composed of six individual pieces, strongly Venetian in character, with white figures of putti, jinn, and tritons on a background of arabesques and foliage. This border had appeared earlier in the same printer's 1504 edition of Jacobus de Voragine's *Legendario de sancti*, and the 20 woodcuts scattered throughout the text had been used in the 1501 edition of the *Epistolae Heroides* printed by Tacuinus. All but the two final and larger cuts, which are almost a half-page in size, take the form of triptychs and re-



Ut Eclū signis prefulgens est duodenis,  
 Sic hominis corpus assimilatur eis,  
 Nā caput, r̄ facies Aries sibi gaudet b̄is  
 Būtūris, r̄ collis ius tibi Ebaure detur  
 Brachia cū māb̄y Bemis sūr apta decēt  
 Naturā Cancer, pectoris aula gerit  
 At Leo vult stomacū reb̄ sibi vēdīcat id  
 Sed intestinis Virgo p̄cessē petīt  
 Ambas Libra nates, abas sibi vēdīcat bācas  
 Scorpio vult anū vultq; pudenda sibi  
 Inde sagittarii in coris vult dominari  
 Ambor̄ gemū vim Capricornus habet,  
 Regnat in Aquario crux vis apta decēt er  
 Piscibus, r̄ den. um congrua planta pedum  
 Fata regunt finem: spero dij cepta secūdēt

enio.  
t bře.  
r  
occē.  
at idē.  
bācā  
i  
ar.  
oc.  
ter  
edum  
jedē.

Lat  
cu  
pr  
co

Sta  
pa  
isn  
Ele

lat  
fin  
Ov  
"In  
as  
Ibi  
edit  
is o  
Pub  
Cat

The  
issue  
and  
is le  
cuts  
of t  
size,  
crow  
illus  
publ  
a sin  
publ

The  
belo  
is a  
lives  
pino  
mon  
is pr  
the p  
tratio  
di M  
in so  
unco  
ing o  
perf  
lackin

The  
the R  
a fin  
philos

Left: from Thomas Bricot's *Textus abbreviatus in cursum totius physices et metaphysicorum Aristotelis*, printed at Lyons in the late 15th century. See preceding page.

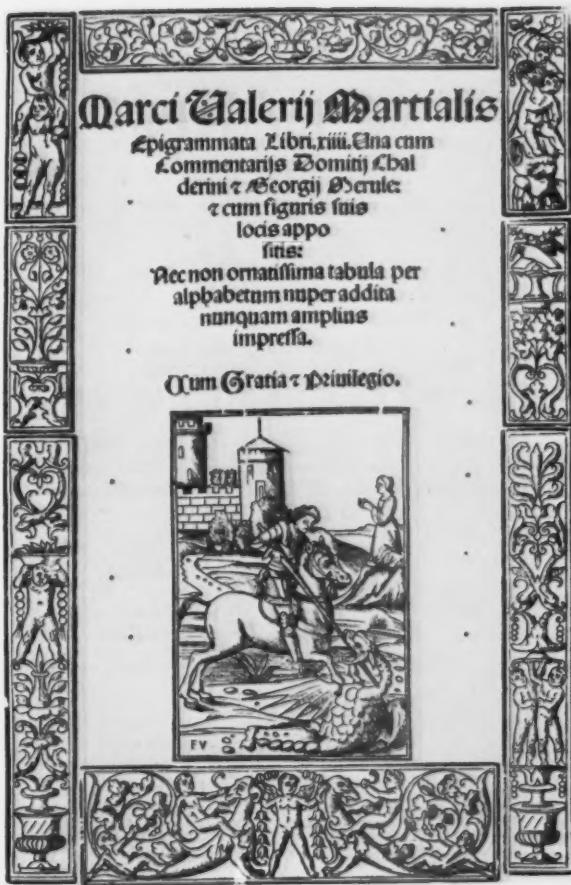
St. George and the dragon are depicted on this divider page in the 1520 edition of the *Elegia of Tibullus*, issued with the *Epigrammata of Catullus* and the *Elegia of Propertius*.

late directly to the poems they illustrate. The final two depict Sappho with her coterie and Ovid, with storks and the allegorical figure of "Invidia," writing at his desk. The latter serves as the introduction to Ovid's abusive poem "In Ibin," directed at an unknown adversary. This edition, like all early illustrated editions of Ovid, is quite rare; only a single copy in the Newark Public Library is recorded in the National Union Catalog.

The 1520 edition of the *Elegia of Tibullus*, issued together with the *Epigrammata of Catullus* and the *Elegia of Propertius*, is dated June 12 and is less lavishly illustrated, with only three woodcuts, one preceding each of the basic divisions of the text. The first, nearly one-half page in size, shows a poet seated in a forest and being crowned with a laurel wreath by two muses. This illustration had first been used in the *Horace* published earlier the same year and derives from a similar cut appearing in an edition of *Horace* published 15 years before.

The latest of the Venetian illustrated books belonging to the first quarter of the 16th century is a fine copy of a two-volume set of Plutarch's lives, printed by Nicolai di Aristotile, detto Zopino. The second part is dated March 1525, four months earlier than part 1. Each of the *Vitae* is preceded by a two-scene woodcut relating to the personality involved; there are some 51 illustrations in all, one of which relates to the "Vita di Marco Bruto," a 16-leaf supplement included in some copies of volume 2. This edition is most uncommon, the National Union Catalog recording only a perfect copy at Wellesley and an imperfect copy at the University of Illinois, both lacking the supplement.

The most important German book acquired for the Rosenwald Collection since the last report is a fine copy of Gregorius Reisch's *Margarita philosophica nova*, printed at Strassburg by



Johann Grüninger in 1508. Bound in contemporary stamped pigskin, this is Grüninger's second edition with improvements and additions. Among the latter is a treatise on architecture and perspective by the Austrian geographer Martin Waldseemüller, who is best remembered for naming the New World "America." Reisch's *Margarita* has long been considered a dubious piece of Americana, owing to its woodcut world map with a printed reference to a land mass to the southeast of Africa. Quite apart from this, its importance as a text derives from its popularity as one of the great encyclopedic works of the 16th century and from the fact that it is copiously illustrated. Through the present acquisition, the Library of Congress now possesses the following

From *Vita S. Ioannis Baptistæ graphicè descripta*, engraving by Jacob de Weert after the original design of Maerten de Vos, ca. 1592.

nine of the 11 recorded editions explicitly described bibliographically by the late Wilberforce Eames in volume 16 of Joseph Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America* (New York, 1886) :

Sabin

- 69122 Friburg, Johann Schott, 1503. *Rosenwald Collection*.
- 69123 Strassburg, Johann Grüninger, 1504. *Thacher Collection*.
- 69124 Friburg, Johann Schott, 1504.
- 69125 Basel, Michael Furter and Johann Schott, 1508.
- 69126 Strassburg: Johann Grüninger, 1508. *Rosenwald Collection*.
- 69127 Strassburg: Johann Grüninger, 1512. *Thacher Collection*.
- 69128 Strassburg: Johann Grüninger, 1515.
- 69129 Basel: Michael Furter, 1517. *Thacher Collection*.
- 69132 Venice: Iacomo A. Somascho, 1599. (*In Italian*). (2 issues, one dated 1600).

The Library's collection now lacks only two late Basel editions, both in Latin, one printed by Henricus Petrus in 1535 (Sabin 69130), and the other by Sebastian Henricpetri in 1583 (Sabin 69131).

An earlier illustrated Strassburg book which has recently been acquired is the *Legenda Sanctae Annae*, printed in 1501 by Bartholomaeus Kistler, who was also responsible for the four half-page and rather strong woodcuts in the Strassburg manner which illuminate the text. No other copy of this book appears to be represented in American ownership. An undated edition in German with the same cuts was at one time considered an incunable, but the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* considers that the identical woodcuts are later impressions of those in the Latin edition of 1501. The engravings themselves are reproduced on plates 2073-2075 in Albert Schramm's *Der Bilderschmuck der Frühdrucke*, volume 20 (Leipzig, 1937).

To this same period of early printing belong two additional noteworthy titles, Bartholomaeus Fatus' *Sinonimi [sic] excellentissimi Ciceronis Ventrurii*, printed at Milan by Johannes de Castellioni in 1507 (Sander 2666), and an undated

edition of the *Postilla super Epistolas et Evangelia*, assigned to the Lyons press of Jacques Maillet and dated about 1515. The title woodcut in the former shows the poet Virgil, crowned with a laurel wreath, seated at a desk in his study. This cut represents another version of a similar engraving used in the 1506 edition of Augustinus Datus' *Elegantiolae* (Venice, 1506), which was acquired for the Rosenwald Collection last year. The popularity of this woodcut is further indicated by the fact that, after it first appeared in an edition of Cecco d'Ascoli's *Acerbo* (Venice, 1501), it was used again in the Venetian 1504 edition of Johann Peckham's *Perspectiva communis*. A later reengraving, differing from that which appeared in the Fatus of 1507, is found in the undated (about 1515) Paris edition of Peckham's *Perspectiva*, purchased in 1963. The Rare Book Division can now display all three variations.

The Lyons edition of the *Postilla*, compiled by the Dominican Guilelmus Parisiensis, is one of the most popular books of the 15th and early 16th centuries; it is copiously illustrated with small cuts throughout the text and with a large cut of the Crucifixion and another of an evangelist in his study. This edition does not appear to be represented in any other American library.

One more 16th-century work should be mentioned—a small volume devoted to the life of John the Baptist and including 21 engravings, exclusive of the title. The engravings illustrate the life of the saint from the time the angel announced to Zacharias that his wife Elisabeth would bear a son until he was beheaded at the whim of Salomé. The illustrations in this charming series, issued under the title *Vita S. Ioannis Baptistæ graphicè descripta*, were finely executed by Jacob de Weert after the original designs of Maerten de Vos. Two lines of descriptive text at the bottom of each were selected by Heinrich Coster, the priest of the Cathedral in Antwerp. The place of publication is not given, but Antwerp is the obvious locale. The assigned date of about 1592 seems appropriate since the dedicatee, Joann Vander Burch, became president of the King's Privy Council on June 16 of that year,



Ad. de. his figuris.

*Ait Angelus Zacharie, vxor tua Elisabeth pariet tibi  
filium, et vocabis nomen eius Iohannem.* *Luc. 1.*

*Iac. de Weert sculp.*

*Ioan. Collaert excud.*



From Giacomo Cavaccio's *Illustrum Anachoretarum elogia sive religiosi viri musaeum*, 1652, with engravings by Francesco Valesio.

a little more than three years before his death on July 5, 1595.

Quite closely related to this volume from the stylistic viewpoint is a late engraved book entitled *Preces ac meditationes piae in mysteria Passionis ac Resurrectionis D. N. Iesu Christi*, published at Brussels in 1612. This collection of prayers and meditations made by the Jesuit priest Georg Scherer is illustrated with 17 engraved plates by Willem de Haen, closely copied from Albrecht Dürer's engraved Passion that first appeared nearly a century earlier. The engraving of Pontius Pilate washing his hands has been revised. The final plate in the original series of Peter and John healing the lame obviously was missing in the set which De Haen used for his models—usually the case in the extant copies—and he substituted a plate depicting "The Agony in the Garden."

A later 17th-century book which is also remarkable for its engravings is the Venetian edition of Giacomo Cavaccio's *Illustrum Anachoretarum elogia sive religiosi viri musaeum*, dated 1652. This collection of studies of famous holy men who lived as hermits is illustrated with a fine engraved frontispiece and 32 full-page copperplates by Francesco Valesio. The author's introduction surveys the literature on the subject and includes comments on earlier illustrations of the same subjects by other artists. No doubt Valesio was also aware of them, but his own engravings speak for themselves. He used relatively large copper plates measuring 20 by 15 cm. The impressions are very fine indeed, and the copy itself is in excellent condition. Each section of the text is introduced by an interesting engraved initial. The engraved baroque title page with the figures of St. Gall, St. Benedict, St. Ronald, and St. Johann Gualbert has an insert showing Monte Cassino and the monastery of Justin. An engraving of another monastery, St. Fortunatus, located outside Bassano, serves as frontispiece. Among the eremites depicted by Valesio are such well-known ecclesiastics as St. Benedict, John of Egypt, Macarius of Alexandria, and St. Hieronymus, shown with his customary attributes, the lion and skull, as well as the Cardinal's hat. One of the lesser known hermits, Evagrius Ponticus, has become better known in recent years through his frequent appearances on the cover of catalogs issued by an American bookseller whose unusual

address is Wolpits Road, Bethel, Connecticut. The bearded and bespectacled St. Evagrius is shown seated in his hut, reading an open tome on a lectern. A shelf of books and an hourglass, as well as writing materials, complete the furnishings of his humble abode.

An entirely different style of engraving is manifested through the etchings that Claude Gillot executed for Antoine-Houdart de la Motte's *Fables Nouvelles* (Paris, 1719). As a series they have become recognized as the first significant book il-

*The first significant book illustrations of the 18th century appeared in this edition of De la Motte's Fables. Claude Gillot did the etchings and most of the engravings.*

# FABLES NOUVELLES, DEDIÉES AU ROY.

Par M. DE LA MOTTE, de l'Académie Françoise.

AVEC UN DISCOURS SUR LA FABLE.



A PARIS,  
Chez GREGOIRE DUPUIS, rue saint Jacques,  
à la Fontaine d'or.

M D C C X I X.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.



From Cupid Turned Volunteer, designs by Princess Elizabeth, verse by Thomas Parke.

lustrations of the 18th century. Gillot is responsible for 68 of the 101 illustrations, and all but four were engraved by him. The 33 others, of almost equal quality, were the work of C. A. Coypel, Bernard Picart, Simonneau, and Tardieu.

The eminent position which this edition occupies among illustrated books published in France during the 18th century is emphasized in an article by Émile Dacier entitled "Le Premier livre illustré du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle," published in volume 2 of *Les Trésors des bibliothèques de France* (Paris, 1929). Dacier refers to the *Fables Nouvelles* in these telling phrases: Non seulement l'ouvrage répond trait pour trait à ce que dit Caylus de ses qualités et des circonstances dans lesquelles il a vu le jour, non seulement il marque l'apogée de Gillot dessinateur et graveur, mais il occupe dans l'histoire du livre une place exceptionnelle. Il fait époque: ce n'est pas exagérer le moins du monde que d'y voir le premier livre illustré du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle ou, pour parler plus exactement, le premier en date des livres illustrés

dans l'esprit du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. A ce titre, et sans être rarissime, il merite d'être considéré comme un trésor—un trésor généralement méconnu—de nos bibliothèques."

Despite the statement concerning the book's lack of rarity, it does not appear to be common in American libraries. The National Union Catalog locates only two copies, at Harvard and the New York Public Library. The present copy is a fine one, printed on large paper with the super ex libris of Jean-Claude Fauconnet de Vildé in gold on the front and back covers. In view of the impressive series of late illustrated French books available in the Rosenwald Collection, this recent acquisition seems particularly appropriate.

Two volumes which have royal associations are among this year's Rosenwald additions. Princess Elizabeth, the seventh child and third daughter of King George III and Queen Charlotte, was a gifted amateur artist. Late in the 18th century she composed a series of drawings of Cupid, a delightful, romantic concoction typical of her time and age (she was then in her late teens or early twenties). In 1795 one P. W. Tomkins, "historical engraver to her Majesty," published this series in 24 engraved plates, with a dedication to the Queen. Their appearance apparently prompted Sir James Bland Burges to compose a poem to accompany the engravings. He explains his reasons for doing so in a letter written to his sister in 1796: "I caught it from some drawings of Princess Elizabeth, and I am writing the poem for her Royal Highness. It will in all probability be published." And it was published that very year under the title *The Birth and Triumph of Love*. It was reliably reported that the young Princess was "absolutely ashamed that her little amusement, as she humbly calls it, should have drawn out such a work."

Purchasers of the poem were encouraged to secure the series of engravings by Mr. Tomkins as illustrations. The Rosenwald copy of Sir James' poem has the 24 engraved plates appropriately inserted throughout the text. In addition, an earlier owner has also bound in this copy a frontispiece portrait of the author, "drawn and engraved by P. W. Tomkins," and eight additional romantic engravings by various artists after designs by P. Le Clerc. These probably were extracted from a copy of L'Abbé de Favre's *Les*

*quatre heures de la toilette des dames* (Paris, 1779). The blue morocco binding by M. Ritter is decorated with elaborately tooled scrolls and figures, including a bow and arrow in gilt and a cover design of a basket of flowers, partially inlaid. The doublures are of light rose morocco tooled in an overall pattern of roses in gilt. The end leaves are of moiré silk, followed by two leaves of marbled paper. This binding is representative of a French style that was popular at the turn of the last century.

A similar work with engravings after designs by Princess Elizabeth appeared in 1804. Inspired by the patriotic fervor of the times, she executed 12 drawings devoted to the ludicrous theme of Cupid's supplication to Minerva for permission to become a British volunteer. W. N. Gardner did the engraving, and the verses were composed by Thomas Parke. Published in London in 1804, under the title *Cupid Turned Volunteer*, the book forms an interesting companion piece to *The Birth and Triumph of Love*. The 12 plates have been tastefully colored, and the theme, incongruous as it may seem, is developed in an amusing manner.

#### *Lincolniana*

An outstanding addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana is the first cast made from Clark Mills' life mask of the President. The cast was received through a bequest of the late Clarence L. Hay, the son of John Hay, one of President Lincoln's personal secretaries. The bronze cast was made expressly for John Hay in 1886. Letters and a statement of authentication from the sculptor's son, Theodore A. Mills, accompanied the bequest. Dated May 26, 1886, the authentication reads: "The cast of President Lincoln which I have this day conveyed to Mr. John Hay was taken by my father the late Clark Mills from the head of the President thirty dayes before his death, and so far as I know no copy has been made from it except the one made by me last week." The statement was written here in Washington, presumably in the Hay residence at Mr. Hay's request, on stationery imprinted "800 Sixteenth Street, Lafayette Square." A few weeks later on June 15, 1886, Theodore Mills' brother, T. F. Mills, volunteered the further statement that he had

assisted his father in making the original cast 60 days before the President's death. On this evidence Stefan Lorant, in his *Lincoln: A Picture Story of His Life* (New York, 1957), states that the cast was probably taken during the second week in February of 1865, when Lincoln was approaching his 56th birthday. Lorant's book reproduces this very copy of the bronze cast on pages 222 and 223 and shows the life mask in seven positions. A later cast was made from the original life mask and presented to the Smithsonian Institution in 1889.

In 1961 the late A. Conger Goodyear presented the Library with a still later casting from Mills' life mask, but much of the detail has been lost. The top of the skull is incised: Abraham Lincoln, 1865.

*Bronze cast made for John Hay in 1886 from Clark Mill's life mask of President Lincoln.*



Mr. Hay's bequest was accompanied by a gift from his widow of a bronze cast of President Lincoln's right hand holding part of a broom handle. A notice at the wrist says the cast was copyrighted by the sculptor, Leonard W. Volk, in 1886 and that it was done from "the first replica of the original made at Springfield Illinois the Sunday following his nomination to the Presidency 1860."

These interesting memorabilia of President Lincoln have been appropriately placed in the Rare Book Division in the room which houses the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana. The Stern Collection contains bronze casts of both hands of Lincoln without any copyright notices, as well as the life mask which Volk executed in 1860. It is a matter of further tangential interest that Mr. Stern obtained for his collection a few years before his death the sculpting tools used by Leonard Volk during his long career.

A further acquisition of Lincoln interest is a microscopic version of the *Gettysburg Address*. One of the world's two smallest books, this copy was presented to the Library by Andrew Kuroda, Head of the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division. The donation of this remarkable specimen of the printer's craft was made on behalf of Masaharu Mochizuki, Director of the Tokyo Lincoln Center, which sponsored production of the tiny volume.

Printed in 1965 by the Toppan Printing Company, Ltd., Tokyo, the *Gettysburg Address* measures 11/64 inches square overall, with a page of 9/64 inches in height. The type used is .005 inches high, with a stem of .0010 inches, approximately one-third the diameter of a human hair. This minuscule book, described by *Minature Book News* as a miracle of typography, printing, and binding, is the result of a new microprinting process which employs an ultra-high resolution lens to make a camera proof of a phototypeset of the original. The finished product, bound in green, gold-tooled leather, contains 11 pages, with approximately 45 words to the page.

#### Other Gifts

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hamer of Fredericksburg, Va., have presented to the Library's Rare Book Division a fine copy of an early 15th-century

in this country; but they are beginning to come down a little. Sometimes it is necessary to pay a man for his day's work as *comme per diem*.

Now, we will suppose an inexperienced miner is arrived at the place of his selection in the mining district; we will suppose him also to have started for the mines in company with one who has had already some experience in the handling of the pick-axe, shovel and pan; for he must have a week or so of apprenticeship in order to be *en fait* with the practical part of the business.

On arriving at any spot containing gold deposits, the first step to be taken is to examine the general appearance of the country. The hills should be covered with brick-red soil—this should be a prevailing feature in them, although there may be now and then an exception to some portions of them; slate rock should be found, of whatever description, if not on the surface, at least on digging a few feet; but a general rule, when there is any below the surface, some of it will be seen above it in one direction or another. Likewise quartz should be found scattered about on the ground; quartz is a milk-white opaque stone, of considerable hardness; on this occasion it is generally veined with red streaks of more or less intensity of color. The presence of these three signs jointly is sufficient to authorize one to look for gold by digging in some convenient spot, but any of them singly is of no validity in this respect. And if by digging and washing the dirt one finds as a residue black sandy sand—which is magnetic iron, and which, if one were not able to distinguish by the eye, could prove it by the magnet—he can safely expect to find some gold there on some spot or other. The absence of this sand as a residue after washing, is a positive proof that it is vain to look for gold in that region. In digging for gold, besides studying the above mentioned signs, it is necessary to observe and study the currents of water, be it in ravines or dry diggings or along the banks of rivers. Water is perpetually changing its current, consequently before striking a spot with a pick-axe, it is well to consider whether the spot be an ancient bed of the river or brook, or not; whether there be any obstacle in the way of the current that would cause a deposite of gold to take place either before or behind it; for it is only in such places that we can expect to meet with success.

book. This is volume 1, comprising 359 leaves, of Nicolaus de Lyra's *Postilla super totam Biblam*. On the basis of the type used in printing this incunable, it has been assigned to the Strassburg press of Johann Mentelin, who as the first printer in that community is believed to have established his press in 1460.

The earliest books from the Mentelin press are neither signed by him nor dated. The Nicolaus de Lyra is included among this early group. A copy is known to carry the rubricator's date of 1472, which has been set down three times throughout the text. The presence of four pin-holes, or points, at the top and bottom center of the leaves, intended to hold the paper in place during the printing and to perfect the register

Examine also the rock over which, at some season, water passes, and then by breaking it up you may discover a deposit of gold called, by miners, a pocket; such deposits are frequently found on ledges of slate rock in rivers or small streams. On opening a hole in search of gold, the top dirt is thrown away, and each successive layer of earth is examined to ascertain in which portions of it the gold is found, and thus the careful miner proceeds till he comes to the rocky bottom; he never should be satisfied with his work till he does come to a rock, which he should nicely scrape, sweep and collect, then wash the dirt and decide accordingly; if the rock be slate rock, he should split it and break it up, and then wash it, as it is in the crevices and pockets of this rock that gold is frequently found in considerable pieces. A layer of clay, like a rock, equally serves as a barrier to gold; it arrests it on its surface. This work, particularly, should be done carefully when the miner is, as it is called technically, prospecting, when he looks for places where he would work, as in so doing he at once gets familiar with the character of the earth in that region, and will know in what portion of it he should look for gold. It is considered by the miners at present, that if from a panfull of dirt they are able to get a quantity of gold equal in value to fifty cents, they are satisfied with the result, and consider that they can make a little more than an ounce per day with a pan only. However, as the miners will be getting daily more and more worked out, they will have to be content with much less. But as yet, if they get only twelve and a half cents of gold from a pan of dirt, they do not think it is worth the trouble of getting it.

As a general rule, it is a practice among the miners to leave each digger a sufficient space for a hole, upon which nobody has a right to encroach; from four to ten feet they allow among themselves to be sufficient for each, according as they may be more or less numerous and an digging may be more or less rich. A tool left in the hole in which a miner is working, is a sign that it is not abandoned yet, and that nobody has a right to intrude there, and this regulation, which is adopted by silent consent of all, is generally complied with. It is very seldom that any disputes about one's rights occur; and if they do, they are easily settled among themselves. In fact, as a general rule, miners heretofore have been

in by hand in red and blue. Of the 30-odd books that issued from the first Strassburg press, the Library now owns 17.

The Library has previously acquired a number of interesting books from Mr. Hamer, who is the proprietor of the Leamington Book Shop in Fredericksburg.

James H. Scott of Richmond, Va., has presented to the Library's Rare Book Division one of seven or eight surviving copies of the first book in English to be published in what is now the State of California. The work, entitled *California as It Is, and as It May Be, or a Guide to the Gold Region*, was written by Felix P. Wierzbicki, a Polish doctor, and printed at San Francisco by Washington Bartlett in 1849. The author, born in Czerniawka, Poland, in 1815, emigrated to America in 1834. In 1846 he joined the California Volunteers and accompanied them on their long journey from New York around Cape Horn to California, where they arrived the next March. Dissatisfied with his rank and the Army's failure to use his medical training, he applied for a discharge, which was granted. Apparently he resumed the practice of medicine until his death in San Francisco in 1860. He wrote his first and only book shortly after gold had been discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848. It is a temperate and accurate account of the impact of that discovery and furnishes not only firsthand information about the gold regions but useful and accurate details about California as well, including directions for entering San Francisco Harbor.

The present copy was given to the donor's maternal grandfather, the Rt. Rev. John H. D. Wingfield, who became the first Missionary Bishop of Northern California in 1875. A note on the front flyleaf records the presentation in these terms: "This is the first Book published in the State of California or on the Coast of the Pacific. It was bound and presented to Bishop Wingfield (J.H.D.) by I. N. Chozinski—a Polish Jew—who keeps the Antiquarian Book Store corner of Second and Jessie Sts San Francisco Cal. Sept<sup>23rd</sup> 1876." The red leather binding is lettered on the front cover: "Bishop Wingfield Compliments of Old Morality." The epithet relating to the antiquarian bookseller is an amusing one.

Four of the surviving copies are now in California libraries. Single copies are also owned by

From *California as It Is, and as It May Be, or a Guide to the Gold Region*, by Felix P. Wierzbicki, published a year after gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill.

when the leaves were reversed, suggests an earlier date than 1472. Because the earliest documented appearance of the type (British Museum 92<sup>b</sup>) is found in a book that can be dated before April of 1469, the date of the Nicolaus de Lyra is quite probably 1469 or earlier.

The text of the present copy runs from Genesis through Judith, with De Lyra's extensive postils. One of three in American ownership (Third Census N-133), it is quite a tall copy, measuring 16 by 11½ inches. The book is copiously rubricated with many attractive initial letters drawn

Yale University and the Newberry Library in Chicago. The whereabouts of the copy sold at the Thomas W. Streeter auction sale on April 24, 1968, remains unknown.

The present gift of Bishop Wingfield's copy is welcome, the more so since it will join on the shelves of the Rare Book Division a copy of the second edition, also issued in 1849, which has been in the Library's possession for more than a century.

A few days ago Mrs. Frances C. Huntington of Washington, D.C., brought to my desk another important work of Western Americana. This is a fine, clean copy of the second edition of the first book printed in Montana, Thomas J. Dimsdale's *The Vigilantes of Montana* (Virginia City, 1882). The first edition, which is represented by three copies in the Library's possession, appeared 16 years earlier. In the fourth volume of the Streeter sale catalog (1968), the text is appraised as "one of the best accounts of the action of the vigilance committee, the institution that brought justice to the western frontier."

Prentiss Taylor of Arlington, Va., has recently presented to the Rare Book Division 15 titles of the works of Carl Van Vechten. All but two of these were inscribed to the donor by the author during the spring, summer, and fall of 1931. The titles include *Music After the Great War* (1915), regarded as the author's first book. The inscription reads "This is probably not to be read, but it is quite rare, a first edition of my first book." Other inscribed copies include *The Music of Spain* (1918), *Excavations* (1916), *Kittens* (1922), *Fifty Drawings by Alstair*, for which Van Vechten wrote the introduction (1925), *Nigger Heaven* (1926), *Le Paradis des Nègres* (1927), described by the author in his note of inscription as "large paper copy of the very worst translation I know," *Parties* (1930), and *Sophie, a Comedy by Philip Moeller* (1919), with an introduction by the author and inscribed: "This charming play has never received an adequate production." This gift was presented as a memorial to Van Vechten, whose 90th birthday fell on June 17, 1970.

At the same time Mr. Taylor also gave the Library five editions of the writings of Langston Hughes, all inscribed by the author: *The Weary Blues* (1926), *Fine Clothes to the Jews* (1927), *Dear Lovely Death* (1931), one of 100 copies

## LINCOLN THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE

BY  
EDWIN MARKHAM



*This is the "revised version"  
of the following early draft.  
E. M.*

*From Lincoln and Other Poems, with inscriptions by Edwin Markham.*

printed, *Scottsboro Limited* (1932), illustrated by the donor and number two of 30 copies on large paper, and *Montage of a Dream Deferred* (1951). The last was originally inscribed to Ezra and Dorothy Pound in 1951 and later given to Mr. Taylor by Mr. Pound while he was at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington.

Through the gift of the late Fola La Follette, the Library has received two books of the poetry of Edwin Markham, both inscribed to her father, Robert M. La Follette, the former Senator from Wisconsin. The earlier of these is a first edition of *The Man With the Hoe and Other Poems* (New York, 1899), inscribed "with the admiration and devotion of Edwin Markham" in May of 1911, and the other, a copy of the 1908 edition of *Lincoln and Other Poems* with a more explicit inscription written on August 18, 1911:

The Hon Robert M Lafollette -

For accept  
this peppercom remembrance  
of the hour  
of our first meeting,  
when I recognized  
in you  
a comrade of the soul

Edwin Markham

Westleigh Park,  
Staten Island,  
August 18, 1911

"Pray accept this peppercorn remembrance of the hour of our first meeting when I recognized in you a comrade of the soul."

### Purchases

At the time of the purchase of the Vollbehr Collection, the Library obtained an incomplete set of the edition of the *Summa theologica* of Antoninus Florentinus, printed at Venice by Nicolaus Jenson during the period 1477 to 1480. This set comprised volume 1, the second part of volume 3, and the final volume 4. In 1950 the Library was fortunate to secure the missing volume 2, and recently the first part of volume 3 was offered and subsequently purchased. Of the 28 American owners listed in the Third Census in 1964 (A-872), only Ohio State University was credited with a complete copy, a fact which suggests that, since that edition was published over a four-year period, single volumes were probably sold immediately upon publication. The volume now added to complete the Library's set is in splendid condition. With large margins and printed in two columns in two of Nicolaus Jenson's gothic types (150 and 84), it is tastefully bound in vellum, with an attractive leather label in the back. The fact that none of the other four volumes is uniformly bound gives further evidence to the periodic publication of this edition.

Another instance of filling a gap is illustrated through the acquisition of a book from Jefferson's library. In the 1829 sale catalog of the library of Thomas Jefferson, lot number 167 was entered as "Linnaeus on the Study of Nature 8vo." From a recent purchase it is now possible to enlarge somewhat on this abbreviated entry. Actually, the volume owned by Jefferson comprised not one but two works by Linnaeus, *Reflections on the Study of Nature* (London, 1785) and *A Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants* (London, 1786). On page 39 of the first pamphlet the block initials T. I. are neatly printed parallel to the catchword, a manner of identification which is common in books from Jefferson's last library. The second letter is actually printed. It is not a signature mark, however, and its presence on this page remains unexplained, although it appears to be a pressmark. The acquisition of these two pamphlets is more than appropriate, since

identical copies were included in the 1815 purchase of the Jefferson library but have since disappeared, most probably consumed in the fire in the Capitol in 1851.

In the 1829 sale this volume of the two tract

*The initials T.I. at the bottom of the page identify items that were part of Jefferson's library.*

[ 39 ]

which it beguiles little fishes into its jaws \*.

Thus he who views only the produce of his own country, may be said to inhabit a single world; while those who see and consider the productions of other climes, bring many worlds, as it were, in review before them.

Of these wonderful animals travellers have told us much; all accounts of voyages mention them. We may gather knowledge from the accounts of others; but it is much more pleasant to see things with our own eyes. In this Royal Museum these astonishing creatures are preserved, exhibiting, as nearly as possible, the appearance which they made when living on the theatre of the world; a most magnificent spectacle to an admirer of the Divine Wisdom!

Man, ever desirous of knowledge, has already explored many things; but more and greater still remain concealed; perhaps reserved for far distant genera-

\* See Pennant's *British Zoology*.

REFLECTIONS  
ON THE  
STUDY OF NATURE.  
TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN OF  
THE CELEBRATED  
LINNAEUS.

"—link 'tbro' Nature up to Nature's God."

LONDON:  
PUBLISHED FOR GEORGE NICOL, BOOKSELLER TO HIS  
MAJESTY, IN THE STRAND.  
M.DCC.LXXXV.

1785

was purchased by Commander D. B. Duval, who has written his name on the front flyleaf with the statement penned below: "From the Library of Thomas Jefferson." What is presumably the purchase price, \$1.45, is written at the top of the title page. Even if the decimal point were moved two digits to the right, this figure would be considerably less than that paid by the Library. Both treatises of Linnaeus were translated for the first time into English by James Edward Smith,

Left: title page of a Linnaeus pamphlet from the library of Thomas Jefferson.

Title page of the 1780 Italian edition of Benjamin Franklin's most popular published work, variously known as Poor Richard Improved, Father Abraham's Speech, and, as in this instance, The Way to Wealth.



F.R.S., an English botanist who had purchased the entire Linnaeus library, including manuscripts. The fact that Jefferson possessed copies for both the 1815 and the later library may indicate his interest in the writings of Linnaeus. In any event we know that he ordered copies as soon as he was aware of their publication.

The Library's strong holdings of Frankliniana have been increased slightly through the purchase of the second edition in Italian of Franklin's

most popular published work, known variously as *Father Abraham's Speech*, *Poor Richard Improved*, or *The Way to Wealth*. The Library has editions in English, French (entitled *La Science de Bonhomme Richard*), Welsh, and even Chinese, but the edition printed at Faenza in 1780 is the earliest text in Italian to enter the collection. Entitled *La Maniera di farsi Ricco . . .*, it follows by five years the first Italian edition, which, according to the title page of the second edition, was printed at Milan in 1775. The 1780 edition is a provincial product of 22 pages followed by an official "imprimatur," which surely would have amused Dr. Franklin. The tract is apparently quite rare, since it remains unrecorded in the National Union Catalog.

A handful of books printed in America during the last quarter of the 18th century has recently been added to the Division's impressive holdings from this interesting period in our history. The earliest is a copy of the "second edition" of *The Manual Exercise as Ordered by His Majesty in the Year 1764*, printed at Philadelphia by Robert Aitken in 1775. What Aitken means by the phrase "second edition" is not quite clear since Charles Evans in his *American Bibliography* records under the authorship of Edward Harvey nine editions of this text printed during 1775. He records, however, only two Philadelphia editions, this one (14106) and an edition printed by William and Thomas Bradford (14105), a fact which suggests that Aitken may be referring to the second Philadelphia edition of this year. All editions of this military manual are scarce. Clifford K. Shipton's index to Evans records 20 editions but locates extant copies of only 15, one of which is imperfect. Shipton also records a "fourth edition," printed by Aitken in 1775, but this printing was not known to Evans. The Library of Congress now has three, the Aitken "second," a copy of the earlier undated Boston edition of 1774 with two engraved plates, printed by Isaiah Thomas, and the later Philadelphia edition of 1776, also with two plates. In view of LC's strong holdings of Baron von Steuben's similar manual, which was later used by American troops during the Revolution, it seemed desirable to have a better representation of this earlier manual recommended for use by the Provincial Congress before the introduction of Steuben's manual.

The death of Mrs. Anna Strong, the wife of Rev. Nathan Strong, on March 22, 1789, at the age of 30, prompted a funeral sermon by Henry Channing, pastor of the First Church in New London. Befitting the custom of the time, the sermon was printed at Hartford the same year by Hudson and Goodwin. Rereading the text today, one derives slight comfort from it and wonders whether or not the family and the husband were consoled by such a strong dose of theology and the ultimate providence of God.

*The Calumnies of Verus; or Catholics Vindicated*, printed by Johnston and Justice in Philadelphia in 1792, is also theological in content, but the theme is more controversial. A protracted pro- and anti-Catholic controversy was carried on in the *National Gazette*, the *Federal Gazette*, and the *American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia newspapers of the time. Here the elements of that interchange are gathered together in a single volume with a preface and additional notes. "Verus" can now be identified as Rev. Robert Annan, and his opponent "Verox" as Rev. Francis Fleming. The other Catholic protagonist, who used the pseudonyms "A Catholic" and "Zwinglius," was Mathew Carey. These letters represent a passioned interchange, with neither side withdrawing from its basic position, but the readers of the newspapers were given a clear insight into the exchange of views which had resulted from the publication of the statement that "Lotteries were like the Pope's indulgences, forgiving and permitting sins, to raise money."

The remaining two Evans titles are William M'Ewen's *Grace and Truth: or, The Glory and Fulness of the Redeemer Displayed*, printed at Boston by Manning and Loring in 1796 (Evans 30714), and David Chauvet's *The Conduct of the Government of France Towards the Republic of Geneva*, printed at Trenton by G. Craft in 1798 (Evans 33510). The former, the work of a Scottish divine who died in 1762 at the age of 27, was first published at Edinburgh in 1763; that of 1796, one of many subsequent editions, is the second American edition of the most popular published writing of the short-lived minister from Dundee.

The latter, a pamphlet of 16 pages, is a translation by a citizen of Trenton of Chauvet's account of the forced union of Geneva with the French Republic. The translation is dedicated to Albert

Gallatin, a former citizen of Geneva, who was serving at that time as a member of the House of Representatives. Chauvet was hopeful, of course, that he might elicit strong support of his case on Geneva's behalf.

The earliest purchase of American interest is a fine copy of Pietro Bizzarri's *Pannonicum bellum, sub Maximiliano II Rom. et Solymano Turcar. imperatoribus*, printed at Basel by Sebastian Henricpetri in 1573. This work is bound together with the same author's *Cyprium bellum*, but our primary interest lies in the *Pannonicum bellum*, since it contains an important and little known account of the dramatic French exploit which led to the establishment of St. Augustine by the Spaniards and to the military organization of Florida as the northeastern outpost of Spain in America. The account, which commences on page 238, was written by Jean Ribaut, who made expeditions to Florida in 1562 and 1565. He refers to both Sebastian Cabot and Johann Verazzano, who presumably preceded him to those shores, and to the plan projected by the Huguenots to establish a colony there. Ribaut's report—one of the few primary sources devoted to this early period in Florida's history—was first published in an English translation at London in 1563. Bizzarri published an abbreviated account in Italian which appeared at Lyons in 1569, four years before the expanded Latin version. The present copy of the *Pannonicum bellum* is bound in white vellum with the super ex libris of an unknown German nobleman on both covers and the engraved bookplate of Charles de Baschi, Marquis d'Aubais (1686-1777).

Another and later piece of Americana that also treats of French interests in North America is an 8-page pamphlet in Portuguese entitled *Relacamento Cambate*, printed at Lisbon in 1755. Textually it is a report of the interception, by Adm. Edward Boscawen, of the French fleet as it was attempting to convey an expedition to Canada for the relief of Quebec and Louisbourg. Two of the French ships were captured, and the event led to the French and Indian War. This pamphlet is one in a series that appeared in Portugal during the next two years detailing certain aspects of the continuing controversy. It was probably circulated by the English to support their position. This first one of 1755 was reproduced in the Photostat Americana Series in 1924 from the

copy in the New York Public Library. Four other copies are now recorded in American ownership.

Four additional plates missing from the Library's second copy of John James Audubon's elephant folio edition of the celebrated *The Birds of America* (1827-1838) have recently been purchased. Three of these came from an incomplete set broken up for sale by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago when it acquired a perfect copy. The three plates involved are numbers ccxxxiii (*Sora or Rail*), ccxl (*Roseate Tern*), and cclxiii (*Pigmy Curlew*).

The fourth plate, ccxxix (*Lesser Scaup Duck*), was purchased following the notice of the acquisition of the other three in the *Information Bulletin* for October 29 and the reference to others that were lacking at that time. At the moment only two plates are lacking from the second set, ccxxxix (*Coot*), and ccccxiii (*Valley Quail*).

The second copy of *The Birds of America*, formerly in the War Department Library, was transferred by the library of the War College to the Library of Congress in 1929. Presumably it was placed in the Division of Prints and remained there until 1947, when it was transferred to the Rare Book Division. When this second copy was collated with the other, complete copy in the Rare Book Division, it was noticed that nine plates were lacking. Efforts to secure the missing plates have thus far resulted in the acquisition of seven. In addition to the four recent additions, the Library has been successful in locating three others, ccxiii (*Puffin*), ccxliv (*Common Gallinule*), and cclxv (*Buff-breasted Sandpiper*).

From the sizable group of modern books that become part of the Rare Book Division shortly after their publication, two are particularly noteworthy. Both were printed by Giovanni Mardersteig at Verona, and each in its particular way reflects the versatility and bespeaks the elegant printing of this modern press. There is a special appropriateness for the Division to have the recently published edition of Alexis Léger's *Anabase*, with the translation in English by T. S. Eliot and that in Italian by Giuseppe Ungaretti. The colored linoleum cuts which serve as illustrations are the work of Berrocal, who signed each of the 122 copies printed. The Library's copy is number 78.

Very different in concept and in text are the

two final volumes that make up the *Supplement* to perhaps the finest bibliographical catalog that has appeared in recent years: *La Biblioteca Napoletana dei re d'Aragona*. This is the last great work to be associated with the name of Tammaro de Marinis, whose long and productive career came to an end in 1969. His reconstruction of the great library of manuscripts owned by the King of Aragon is a magnificent example of bibliographical scholarship. The compilers

have carefully traced, identified, and described in a lavish six-volume catalog, which has been under way since 1952, all of the known manuscripts that at one time belonged to the King of Aragon. The two volumes of the *Supplement* were at the press during 1968 and 1969, and what pleasure the final proofs of this monumental enterprise must have brought to Tammaro de Marinis, as he was entering the ninth decade of his life.

A  
Fisc  
to li  
Cen

C  
and  
Hel  
164  
Con

1  
Gov  
unl

# Some Recent Publications of the Library of Congress<sup>1</sup>

*Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the  
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1970.* 169 p. \$3.50. Free  
to libraries upon request to the Library of Congress,  
Central Services Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

*Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography: Proceedings  
and Working Papers of an International Conference  
Held at the Library of Congress, April 13-15, 1970.*  
164 p. Available free of charge from the Library of  
Congress, Hispanic Foundation, Washington, D.C.

---

<sup>1</sup>For sale by the Superintendent of Documents,  
Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402,  
unless otherwise noted.

20540. Compiled by Earl J. Pariseau, Assistant Director  
of the Hispanic Foundation, this publication includes  
proceedings and recommendations of the conference, as  
well as working papers on resources in the United  
Kingdom, Spain, and Germany for the study of Cuba  
since 1868, a guide to resources in the Library of Congress,  
and problems of acquisition of Cuban library  
materials by U.S. university research libraries.

*Films: A MARC Format.* Prepared by the MARC  
Development Office. 65 p. 65 cents. One of a series of  
MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) formats, this  
publication describes data elements for motion pictures,  
filmstrips, and other pictorial media intended for  
projection.



